ROLE OF INTERNET IN DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

A select annotated bibliography

DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

Master of Library & Information Science

1996-97

BY

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No. _____ Dated October 06, 1997

This is to certify that the M.L. & I.Sc. dissertation of Ms. Shadan Uddin on 'Role of INTERNET in dissemination of information: A select annotated bibliography' was compiled under my supervision and guidance.

S Husain

(Prof. Shabahat Husain)

Dedicated

To

My

Loving Parents

CONTENTS

PART III

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to thank the Almighty, the Alknowing, the most benevolant and merciful Allah, who gave me the gift of life, and provided me guidance, strength, patience and intellect for all my works.

I am happy and lucky to have worked under the dynamic supervision of Prof. Shabahat Husain, Chairman, Department of Library and Information Science. Who is an eminent personality in the field of classification. I want to express my deep sense of gr atitude for his valuable suggestions during the diessertation. He imbibed in us the fact that work is the only key to success, which will help me for the rest of my life.

I would like to pay y regards to Prof. S. Hasan Zamarrud, Department of Library and Information Science A.M.U. for understanding my problems and providing me guidance and assistance whenever I needed most. He tried to bring out the best from me, as secretary of MULSA, which built up my confidence.

I am also thankful to Mr. Mustafa K.Q. Zaidi, Reader, Department of Library and information Science A.M.U. Who

taught us the difference of acquiring a degree and having the depth of subject.

Thanks are also due to Mr. Noushad Ali P.M., Ms.. Nishat Fatima and Mr. Asif F. Siddique who were always eager to help me.

I would like to thank Seminar incharge Mr. Riaz Abbas, Moin Zaidi and all office staff of Department of Library and information Science, who provided necessary help, during my student days, my thanks are also due to all my school and college teachers, specially Mrs. Rita John and Mrs. Preeti Siddiqui. I offer my gratitude to my friends, relatives, and classmates. I also thank Tarannum apa and Ashath apa for their concern for me.

I am extremely grateful to my mother Ms. Parveen and father Mr. Mohd. Wajih Uddin for their love and care, and above all for the sacrifices, they have, made in making my life better.

Last but not the least I am thankful to my elder brother Mr. Mohd. Ahmar Uddin whose guidance, affection and encouragement, inspired me throughout my life.

SHADAN UDDIN

PREFACE

Scope

The world has moved out from Industrial Revolution to Information Age. Internet is the single development, which has influenced the communication pattern most. Internet along with libraries, can work wonders for organising information. Today there is no better disseminator of knowledge than internet, and no better organiser of knowledge than a librarian. Thus, as a student of library and informaiotn science, I selected this topic for my dissertation. The bibliography consist of about 200 articles that are fairly representative of all the aspects covered under the subject, 'Role of internet in dissemination of informaiton.'

LIBRARIES VISITED:

The primary sources were consulted in the following libraries at:

i. Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi.
ii. British Council, Delhi.
iii. Indian National Scientific Documentation centre (INSDOC), New Delhi.
iv. Maulana Azad Library, A.M.U.

v. Department of Libray and Information Science. A.M.U.

vi. Department of Computer Science A.M.U.

vii. Zakir Hussain Engineering College, A.M.U.

viii. Department of Biohemistry, A.M.U.

METHODOLOGY:

For collection of literature, Current contents of Sciences at Zakir Husain Engineering College. A.M.U. Guide to Indian periodicals literature was were used as secondary sources, to locate articles on te topic.

The relevent article was located, biblographical reference was given, following ISI standard and the article was abstracted on 5"x7" card.

After the completion of abstracts, subject headings were alloted, and the cards were arranged in an alphabetical sequence (Letter-by-letter).

An alphabetical list of periodicals with their frequency and place of publication is also given.

At the end of this biblography two seperate indexes, author index and title index ar given along with entry number in the biblographical part.

SUBJECT HEADINGS:

Attempt has been made ot give co-externtive subject heading as much as possible, by natural language. Under same subject heading entries are arranged alphabetically using authors names. This will help users to find out desired articles from this biblography.

ARRANGEMENT:

The entry begins with te Entry Element (i.e. Surname) of the authors in capitals, followed by the secondary Element (i.e. forename) in paranthesis, and then the title of the article, which is followed by the title of the periodical, its volume issue number, date of publication, after which, are given the pages inclusive notation of the articles. Each entry is then followed by an informative abstracts of the article.

STANDARD FOLLOWED:

Care has been taken to strickly follow the rules and practices of the Indian standards for Biblographical. Reference (IS 2381-1963) to bring uniformity for the biblograhical references throughtout. Attempt has been made

to give abbreviated form for the name of periodical. The items of biblogrpahical reference for each entry of a periodical article are arranged as follows.

a. Name (S) of author(s).
b. Full stop (.)
c. Title of contribution including subtitle, if any.
d. Full stop (.)
e. Title of periodical in obbreviated from as for as possible.
f. Full stop (.)
g. Volume number
h. Comma (,)
i. Issue number
j. Semi colon (;)
k. Year of publication
l. Comma (,)
m. Month
n. Comma (,)
o. Date of publication
p. Semi Colon (;)
q. Inclusive pages of the article.

Abstract

Informative abstracts are givens to help users in

finding out there relevant subject matter.

SPECIMEN ENTRY:

LYNCH (Clifford). Searching the Internet. Scientific American. 276, 3; 1997, March; 53-6.

Calls internet, as the world's Library for the digital age, at the same time distinguishes if from libraries. Points out, that if internet contives to grow and thrive as a new means of communication, something very much like traditional library services will be needed to organize, and access ~~and~~ networked information. If skills are combined internet's anarchy will be organized.

INDEXES:

Before the indexes list of Subject headings and list of peridicals consulted, along with their place-of publication and frequency are given.

The index part contains an author index and a title index. The ISI rules for Alphabetical indexes are strickly followed for both the indexes. Each index guides to the specific entry or enties in the biblography. It is hoped that they will be found very useful in consultation of the biblography.

Part - One

INTRODUCTION

1. CONCEPT OF INTERNET:

Internet is the outcome of advancement in information technology. Information technolgy is the generic term used to denote all various activities connected with the location, acquisition, processing storage and communication of information when extensive use of mechanical, electronic or micro - electronic, transferring the technology, with least time, to the users after it has been generated, and no worthwhile information is last to it's potential users.

Information technology consists of computers and telecommunications, i.e Computer network, & use of telecommunication technology. The internet is an inter linking of the thousands of different types and sizes of networks, across the world. Thus, it is known as network of networks The computer networks store abundant wealth of information. Which has created a world where information can be accessed, transferred and attained from remotest parts of world, in quickest possible time. Creating a super-highway of information. For this reason internet is refered to as, 'information superhighway'.

At places, Internet is mentioned, as on 'internetworking system'. Networking is off-course, knitting

of two or more networks. There, networks could be, Local Area Network or LAN and Wide Area Network or WAN. They may be in the shape of a ring, bus, star, or clique network. Therefore, internet is the sum of all types of networks.

A networking system consist of a network and a set of processes. The network stores information, and the processes consist of organsation, selection, and dissemination.

Networking has become an important part of our lives. Let us see why it is so important. In libraries networking is mainly used for resources showing among libraries. Engineering College and the library and information Science Department of any University may have LANS. These LANS are connected. Which are in return connected to LANS of other Universities and database vendors. This way duplicity will be avoided and cost effectiveness will be achieved.

The popularity of internet, is due to the fact, that all computers use the same protocols defined in a common framework, and administrated by a common body, form a protocol suite. The means of communication of coputers is termed as 'protocol'. Protocol came into existence, when the need for stadardized netwroking technology had

been recognized. All computers must adhere to a conmon set of rules for defining their interactions.

With the advet of different networking technologies, such as Ethernet, sacket radio, and Satellite a reliable method for transmission of information was needed. Result was the birth of Internet suite of protocols.

Protocols are set of rules governing the format and meaning of frames, packets or messages that are exchonged by the free entities.

The current generation of protocols is primarly based on two types. Firstly, a connection oriented transpact service, provided by the transmission control protocol or TCP.

Secondly, a connection-less mode network service, provided by the internet protocol or IP.

The four main applications protocols available for production use in the internet suite are.—

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol or SMPT, provides store and forword services for textual e-main messages and RFL-822, which defines the format of those messages.

Post Office Protocol or POP which provides a simple mail box retrieval service.

Network News Transfer protocol or NNTP, which provides storage and forward services for news messages.

Domain Name System or DNS which primarily provides mapping between host names and network addresses.

2. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNET:

The forerunner of Internet is ARPANET, which started in America, in 1969. It was a creation of ARPA now DARPA which stands for Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency of U.S. Department of Defence in 60s, it began stimulating research on the subject of computer networks by providing grants to Computer Science Departments, in U.S. universities as well as private corporations.

This research led to an experimental four node network that went on air in december 1969. This aimed at military research to make contact with each other.

It has being operating ever since, and has grown from four computers connected, to 5 million computers, today. The evolution of internet continues dramatically both quantitatively and perhaps more significantly qualitatively.

Most of networking knowledge is the result of ARPANET project MILNET is U.S. was set up. MINNET was created in Europe. These, were connected to ARPANET Two satellite networks SATNET and WIDE BAND were hooked to it. Many Universities and Government Departments became a part of ARPANET. It formed an ARPA INTERNET which developed into INTERNET.

3. INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY AND INTERNET:

Internet is a very important part of information superhighway. Information superhighway refers to a number of changes in the way a person can communicate with another anywhere in the world. The superhighway increased the nation's telecommunication network. The superhighway is also multiple available means of communication, from traditional wired telephones to cellular telephone to satellite delivery to an antenna on your window sill.

The superhighway also, consist of the multiple forms of messages sent and received over the same network, simultaneously. Like cellular phone users can sent and recieve voice and FAX messages. Examples are, receiving telephone calls over their TV cables and receive movies over telephone lines. All these possiblilities and more rely significantly on fibre optics cable, a high volume versatile, low distortion, glass replacement for the copper wiring network. This has connected people, over the decade.

The is birnging a change of relationships between the federal Government and all sorts of business, as well as among telephone companies, movie producers computer makers, telephone manufacture satellite operators and

cable TV franchise. If this superhighway is to be paved accross the nation. These suppliers must cooperate on technical matters such as communications compatibility among their products and on economic matters such a who pays for the highway cons-truction. Perhaps the ulti ate question will this load be used or not.

Information superhighway, as it develops, will help is exchanging quantum of information, of any kind. It present a large of technologies including Integreted Services Digital Network (ISDN), fibre optics, and Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) in hardware terms. And, in software terms it presents Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), X,400, E-mail and Video Telephoncy as various approaches.

Needless to say that each technology and different approaches have their own highs and lows. Meaing, they have definite indivedual purpose. Like for example E-mail is of great use when using for general mail or ordinary mail. It is no double less expensive, when used through internet. But when you need to communicate across message of a serious nature without diluting is confidentiality, internet E.mail is not the light approach as it has obvious disadvantages relating to security of the message.

In such cases, X,400 network is more suitable. It is a matter of time before one realises the various pros and cons of a particular technology.

4. SOME TOOLS AND UTILITIES OF THE INTERNET:

Internet is a great source of information, but at times it is hard to find , what one is looking for. Its limitations depends on the user's ability to explore its resources. Therefore, we must know about the various services available on the net.

1. The world wide web or WWW.
2. Usenet .
3. E-mail, (Electronic mail).
4. Telnet.
5. Internet Relay chat.
6. FTP.
7. Gopher.
8. Veronica.
9. Archie
10. Wais.
11. Listserv.
12. Bulletin Boards system.
13. Finger.

4.1 THE WORLD WIDE WEB:

Is largely responsible for the current success and popularity of the internet. It can be described as the multimedia part, of the internet. WWW gives information through pictures and sounds and text.

There are 3 main concepts that characterised the WWW.

(a) URL or Uniform Resource Locator specifies the protocol and locations for information retrieval.

(b) HTTP or Hyper Text Transfer Protocol specifies how hyper text documents are transfered through the internet as the WWW.

(c) HTML or Hyper text Markup Language specifies rules for publishing on the web.

The web uses 3 other devices A web browser, which is a special type of program that allows to view the text and pictures contained in web sciern s, or as they are colled web pages. than, the web rever that store the web pages that browser will display.

This internet service started in 1993. One very useful feature of WWW is that through it you car are other internet services like FTP, Gopher, Usenet , newsgroups, IRC and e-mail.

4.2 USENET:

Usenet is a set of machines that exchange articles stacked with one or more universally reacognised tacks called newsgroups. Usenet newsgroups are nothing more than electronic discussion groups more than 18,000 newsgroups exist and large from topics on Zoology to U.F.O.S.

It is like a meeting place where people gather to meet friends and keep abreast of the latest trends in their field of interest or expres whatever is on their mind. The transmission of Usenet News is entirely cooperative. The newsgroups are organised in several hierarchies .

- Alt (alternative) topics that fall outside of mainstream ideas and veiws, some, can be controversial.
- Comp (computer) topics associated with computers and computer science.
- Sci (science) topics or areas of scietific internet.
- Soc (social) topics or arer as pertaining to social issues.
- Lec (lecreational) topics that pertain to recreational intereats.
- Talk - focuses on the aspects for public devating form.

4.3 E-MAIL:

E-mail facilitates exchange of messages across computer. The advantages of writing and spontaneity of telephones. Dictation, typing, printing, copying and distributing, takes least time. Many organisations who have only e-mail use this facility for file transfer for getting softwares. Full range of internet services can be harnessed by using e-mail facility in the following way.

E-mail has become so wides pread that many users have taken to trying to add a new dimension to it. One of the problems often cited with e-mail which is usually straight text with no formatting or the ability to add emphasis, is that you lose the ability to add any feeling to your text. To Overcome this limitation, some users have started adding what have come to be know as emoticons or emotional icons. Some are.

:- or :-) happy

:- C sad.

:- O waw ivepride.

:-) wink.

4.4 Telnet:

Telnet is the main internet protocol for login connection with a remote machine. It allows you to log on

to another system and gives the user an opportunity to be at working an another several miles away.

This way databases are used. Telnet can take us into libraries around the world to chack if faey have certain book that you are looking for TELNET also offers on easy entery into the world of Gophers and the world wide web otherwirse have access to these tools.

4.5 INTERNET RELAY CHAT:

Internet Relay Chat or IRC, is the most enjoyable part of the internet. As its name suggests, it is a means of chatting or having conversation with other Internet users in real time. Conversation is done by typing your questions and responses. in return you see the questions and responses typed by other user in your that group, or chat room.

To chat you need a IRC client, and a software to connect to an IRC. There are more than 100 IRC servér on the internet.

A new program called 'world's chat' has added a new dimension to Internet Relay Chat, world's chat takes place in an imaginary space station with a variety of rooms, to explore and chat in. Every person in worlds chat

is represented by an Avatar or Digital Actor, which is given a name by the client.

The names used in IRC or worlds chat can change from session to session. Men can use women's names and vice-versa. This aspect of IRC can be misleading.

4.6 FTP:

FTP stands for file transfer protocol, is a very useful program that allows you to tansfer all types of files from an Internet computer called FTP server, to your PC. This means any useful software or data found on any of the sites can be downloaded by using simple commands.

FTP servers often have limits on the number of users who can log in at one time.

4.7 A GROPHER SERVER:

A gropher server is similar in operation to an FTP server. FTP Access store program and utility files while Gopher servers mainly store document files, and have a highly organised menu structure.

This menu structur also inter connects one Gopher server with other gohper. This inter connection of Gopher has been given the coll ective term gopher-space. Gopher

menus are like a directory listing the information sources.

It allows you to access what you want without knowing where it is i.e. without knowing domain names, address, changing paradigm etc.

A Gopher client is simply some one who uses a Gopher server. A Gopher client program is the software you use to acces's a Gopher server.

4.8 VERONICA:

Veronica is an acronyn for the Gopher search system, Very Easy Rodent Oriented Net wide index to computerized Archives. It is designed to periodically scan all Gopher servers every where, and to keep track of every litle located on every Gopher server.

It Veronica is included on the gohper you are using, its a service of the Gopher, and not a part of your client system. That means you can conduct veronica scachers from first about any gopher client to which you have access.

4.9 ARCHIE:

Archie helps to locate a file if you know its name

4.10 LISTSERV is a special computer hosting the facility of mailing a list. There are several topics on which mailing lists exist. Subcribers to a particular list can post messages to all other subscribers by simply sending one message to the Listserv address. The message will automatically be forwarded to all the members. It is better to have one mailing lists at a time, or else the mail box will be a mess.

4.11 BULLETIN BOARD SYSTEM:

Bulletin Board System is a means of communication for virtual community existing in cyberspace where participants under pseudonemes can exchange messages on any topic, interactively or leave message. Some boards are considered as a talk net.

Most BBS make available a discussion topic heading with a brief description under it.

There bulletin boards are mostly free for all or say spen for all. It brings to gether people working on a particular problem or belonging to a geograhical, region etc. Intially it started, in Universities or research institutes.

4.12 FINGER:

Finger command when used gives information about each user who is currently logged in with reference to specific machine on to internet. If information about a specific person is needed, it will find out complete e-mail address or telephone number of a person.

Thus, or explaination of various services available on the net are provided. After having know ledge of these services, one can access the vast amount of information gathered on the internet, satisfactorily and is least time.

5. ROLE OF INTERNET IN THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION:

Internet has brought a revolution is communication, and acts as a great tool to search and dig out information. The number of uses that the internet is being put to are growing rapidly. Theoritically, users are provided with, a world of public - access information, stored is almost all the world's computers.

There is plenty to see on the web, there is something on it for everyone. Websites which provide free software, where you can see video and listen to audio see artworks and architectural photographs and listen to news. Users can develop their own program on Telnet. Users can publish their own web pages and do business on the internet. The world of 80 million web users is the market place. All major libraries of the world can beaccessed, like, library of congress, British Muscum , and Universities libraries all over the world. Users can communicate with each other through e-mail or in chat rooms or through news groups and special interest groups. Let us examine, role of internet is disseminating information to and from different groups of society.

5.1 INTERNET FOR RESEARCHERS, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS:

A teachers can make the class room session more lively, by preparing a multimedia audio visual presentation on any subject area for each day's work. The students and the teachers can search through millions of journals and books avialale in all the libraries of the world on any subject of interest. The results of the search can be down-loaded together with the underlying text and the images. The teacher in a specialist subject can establsh contacts with researchers worldwide through news groups, discussion forum and E-mail consequently the teacher can obtain the state of the art up-to-date information. Extensive student counselling can be done through internet for students who wish to continue education is specialised school any where is the world.

5.2 INTERNET FOR BUSINESSMEN, BANK, CORPORATES, AND SHOPPING:

Any business revolves around the customer. With internet interactive communication can be established with the customers, for providing him with instantaneous technical support and answets to his queries.

A television advertisement, is a monologue, but on internet a dialogue with the customers is possible. Consumer can either place as order for the product or respond with comments for improvement. Internet acts as an extra-ordinary medium of commercer for acheiving maximum consumer satisfaction, since it facilitates inter activity with the customer.

Corporates can do an effective market research on the products. He/She can survey to study their competitors.

With internet banking can be done without borders. It is called telebanking, i.e. PC based computerised telephone management system. Banking trans action can be made 24 hours a day, with banker located anywhere in the world Capital market details, money market details stock/bond quotations and forex rates for all major capital segments of the world are available on internet. All major Company and industry reports are available up-to date on internet. All news which affect the financial markets are available 24 hours a day on clicking a button.

INTERNET FOR DOCTORS:

All doctors in the world can unite as one specialist

group and share their expertise to treat potients diagnostic, information about the patients ailment has to be posted to the specialists doctors form. Information will contain textual data clinical test results, measurments recorded from diagnostic instruments, images such as X-rays, CT-scan and MR-images. The foru can discuss and evaluate, the information, to diagnosed The whole process takes minutes there is no other speedy and competent source for medical problem.

Patients, feel safe because the can have pseudonymous names and tell their problem, more freely and fully.

INTERNET FOR LAWYERS:

Complete cases, Laws and acts worldwide are available online at a click of a button Cases pertaining to any important incident that happens worldwide is broadcastedon internet The proceeding, agreements and counter arguments can be discussed in the chat groups more effectively. Cases lovers relevent for the preparation of affidavicts or arguments can be browsed through a massive library of resource material. Instaneously parts of the case brief can be compiled and printed based on these shortlists resulting from the searches.

INTERNET FOR PROFESSIONALS:

(Engineers, architects, IT, technologists, journalists, publishers).

The professionals can be establish direct communication with the clients and the technology providers. The professional can obtain technical support for existing product and services. The professional can obtain technical information and analyses for new, products and services. The professional can perform research on any specific area of internet by using the very powerful internet. The research material can be downloaded together with technical graphics and texts at the touch of a button. The professional can communicate and exchange. information.

6. WEB ADDRESSES & HOME PAGES:

6.1 WEB ADDRESSES:

Web addresses are similar to phone fax numbers, in the sense that they can either change or cease to exist. The general format of web addresses of prominent companies is http. WWW. Companyname. Com so the address of microsoft is http//WWW. Microsoft.com. You may almost take it for granted that the web addresses of world reowned companies would neither change nor crase to exist. But smaller firms come and go and so do their addresses.

The address contains two acronyms, http. which stands for hyper text transfer protocol, and WWW. Which stand for world wide web.

In many situations, organisations purposefully opt for temporary web addresses at it suits them. For example it is becoming common for exhibition/conference organisers to hire a web site for the duration of an exhibition. This helps them in or ganisational matters as well as exhibition marketing. Most managements hire the web address for an appropriate time much before the exhibition. The Atlanta olympics organisers too have a web site, that will be over same times after the games themselves are over.

The slash/reflects extraction of data or information from the external internet.

If you know the web address of the source, you want access to information, you can get directly in contact with the source.

If the adderss is not known a search engine can be used. The engine systematically bands you to your desired locations.

Some tips to search the net keep a handbook of web addresses ready. This must be updated periodically.

. Work maximum offline and minimum online.
. Download minimum files.
. Keep on changing your password for security reasons.

Web addresses or domain names have more than quadrapled in 1996. Above 80,000 users are taking domains names,per month. Specially domains like com., edu., org. and gov. Many companies are reserving addresses to prevent use by others and some companies are registering names with the hope of selling them later. There are addresses which are clashing. For example coke. com domain is given to some one other than coca-cla. When coca-cola decided to

have an address their company's name was already used.

Viewing the importance of these domain names, it can be said, that they are more of a requirement, than a status symbol, as it was a few years back.

6.2 HOW TO SET UP A HOMEPAGE ON THE INTERNET:

A homepage is the name given to the opening screen or first page of a web site belonging to a company, group, or organization on the world wide web. It is analogous to a welcome screen.

Top Home pages are used world-wide by brawsers. But who are the owners or actual broadcasters of the . Their number is for less than the browsers.

You can create your own home page any time on your PC. You may have a look at it anytime , with any browser package installed on your local hard disk. The requirements are:

A large capacity hard disk, at least 26 B, and most importantly you need a leased line to your ISP.

Browsing may be done from a dialup line, but only a leased line can let you broad cast, your home page on the

web. This so because, websites operate round the clock, 365 days a year, without a break. Unless this condition is net, no http address can be allocated to a site. All dialup users of the internet have an e-mail address and no http address. All internet users have an e-mail address and if they want, then they can set up a web sites as well. However even if you have no computer let alone a leased line, even then you can set up a home page on a rental basis. Most web pages on India are based on servers in the U.S.A., where the rentals are the lowest.

A list of home pages is given at the end.

7. INTERNET, FOR LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS:

Advancement is information technology is general, and computer technology and document processing and delivery in particular, have given birth to internet which has brought a revolution is library and information services. As web users struggle to develop new indexeing methods and new evaluative tools to control the enormous amount of material being loaded, daily onto the internet.

It has become increasing, important that librarians who are trainned to classify and categorise information must involve themselves in the process, or they will be left behind as nere storekeepers of archival materials. Let us see how is different works, web can be involved.

7.1 ACQUISITION:

Web has simplified the acquisition works. For example, price checks, ordering and claiming can be done with minimum paper work. Now, bibliographies and catalogues can be online along with order requests. Gift and exchange lists can be loaded, on web. This will save the time.

In addition there are web pages, of publishers, from where librarians can find out new pulications, their cost and format.

7.2 CATALOGUING

Web technology can be used to establish links to the most frequently used libraries. Catalogues would be helpful, especially for authority works and searching for previous unpublished works by an author.

If te subjectof a title is so new that nothing is known about it. Then a search of the web with a good key work. Browser could be useful. For example library of congress subject heading which is a weekly list, can be can be used for topical heading.

7.3 CLASSIFICATION:

Have very specific organisational skills, as well as expertise in subject analysis and classification schemes. This must be utilized within theframework of this new technology. libraries will be left behind if this is not done. librarian must prove their worth as in indexes in the WWW.

A new development is bookmark or hotlinks file to maintain a list of useful web resources. Bookmark is a list for author, title and other type of access.

Every catalogue, could develop their own home page, and specialities listed, and are linked to sites of particular interest.

conquer a bold new frontier. But for taming this particular frontier the internet, librarians are the right people. The internet is made of information and no body knows more about how to order information or organise information than librarians, they are the ones pondering over the problem for thounsand of years.

8. INTERNET FOR DEVELOPMENT , WITH REFERENCE TO INDIA:

Internet us evolution has brought about a change in the lifes of men. After the invention of printing press, Internet is the gaint leap for man kind in the field of communication. It has being applied, and is increasingly being applied to differnt fields of work. Let us speculate how internet will help in development of society. Development of men primarily depends on economic prosperity Thus , business, and research to support technology must be developed. A strong infra-stracture is needed, as a skeleton, on which internet can thrive.

Our nation is a one of the developing country. It needs, to utilize the internet to the be let us, see how India's foreign exchange can be increased through internet and secondlly, how it facilitetrs research.

8.1 INTERNET FOR EXPORTERS:

The internet is fast energing as a conveinent and cheap meeting place for importers and exporters throughout the world. More and more exports are setting up their hom pages and thus acquring web addresses. This is resulting in layer export orders and sales.

This provides several advantages to exporters, increases orders, sales and turnover, reduces need for correspondance through conventional manual means, reduces need to go in for paper based brochures, reduces need to make expensive overseas visits, electronic and multimedia brochive avialable 365 days a year in all contries of the world, without the need of floppy disc couriers etc. It provides higher profit margins or the scope of middleman is fast diminishing in the Internet era. Lastly the availability of timely information from embassies trade bodies of the countries of interest.

It also compensate the lock of foreign exposure of most Indians, for few Indians get the chance for foreign travel. Al through there never be a substitute for actual travel, the Internet in its own way in a great way to travel the world and konw it better. Many web browsers today experience the joys of virtual travel.

8.2 INTERNET FOR TOURISM:

Tourism is also a source of foreign exchange . But one problem with boosting foreigh tourism has been lock of proper marketing. The Indian Tourism Development corporation (ITDC) has very few offices in the world. And tourism find it hard to gather updated information on India and make bookings, reservations etc. Setting up home pages to cater to the needs of foreign tourists is one

inexpensive way of boosting the inflow of tour tourists and foreign currency into India.

8.3 INTERNET FOR GOVERNMENT:

Internet is a great tool for the govenrment to dessiminate accurate officil information in India and the world. As Indians we find it hard to gather correct and upto date information about the lows of one own country. Mostly, the Government publications are in short supply and not easily available. If avialable they are at times out of date. One union and state governments can use the internet to overcame these problems. This will also result in paper sovings as the internet is an evironment friendly paper soving tool.

The WWW is fast becoming a tool to sell a country's foreign policy and handle problems like the CTBT, which require global lobbying and support.

8.4 INTERNET OF EDUCATION:

Internet is a great tool for a academic research. Since the last few years our state Fun ded libraries have been facing a cash crunch , and good quality books and

magazines are in short supply. This paucity of leading and research material can be made up by students who can use the Internet.

IRC, BBS and Tele conferencing keeps users abreast of the latest dvelopment and opinious on a topic.

8.5 INTERNET FOR EDUCATION & JOB:

Internet is also a tool for distance education programs, quick and cheep downloading of course material is possible. Since, our postal system is in a state of strain and for students pursuing distance learning programs, the course material may be cheap be downloaded through the internet thereby seving paper apact from esing the burden on our postal department.

The WWW can be in 3 ways for educational purpose. First, a student can use its abundent sources, to access information second, as a virtual classroom where an instructor at one location electronically educates students from anywhere in the world. Third, is a supplement to the convention type rather than replacing it.

After education or reserach youth of a country want a job. Internet can be used as a tool to bag international

jobs. Cyber placement is an upcoming phenomenon. This is happening in three ways. First many placement firms are putting up their home pages you may visit these and apply online if an opurtunity interests you.

Secondly, bio-data can be up on the web courtesy, as agency's home page. A Prospective employer picks up your bio-data and gets back to you.

Thirdly, many companies are directing job applicants to submit their resumes at e-mail addresses. They prefer applicants who have their own e-mail addresses for return e-mail corespondance.

Internet made the world come closer making it a Global village. Global because, it covers the whole world and village because the closeness has made the world small like a village, where everyone konws every other people, their to tis problme of communication and contact.

7.4 RETRIEVAL:

Web surfers who type in a search request are often over whelmed by 1000s of responses. The search results frequently contains references to irrelevant websites while leaving out others that hold important materials contrast to human indexers, automated programs have difficulty identifying characteristics of a document.

The web still lacks standards that would facilitate automated indexing, i.e. documents on the web are not structured, so that, programs can reliably extract the information which a human indexer might find through.

INDEXING:

They web site could be used, to specify that only articles on child kidnappings be displayed, in a personalised version of the paper, Examples are yahoo databse, which is a commercial ventue. It classifies sites by broad subject area, second is a research project at the University of Michigan. It is one of several efforts to develop more formal descriptions of sites, that contain material of scholarly interest.

Librarians aren't the sort who should be trying to

9. INTERNET IN INDIA:

Videsh sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) India's International Telecom carier, has also contributed to the expansion of internet backbones to India. VSNL became a spider on 15 August 1995. This backbone Network is India would be known as VSNL'S Gateway internet Accass services (GIAS) Network.

VSNL has drawn up an ambitions plan to provide full range to internet services on all India basis connecting its main Internet Accoss Note, at Bombay to internet Node at USA via setellite Media and to internet Node in Europe via submarine cable media, provding diversity and highly reliable Network connectivity.

VSNL has already commissioned remote internet Access nodes at Calcutta, New Delhi and Madras, Pune and Banglore. These nodes are connected to main internet Access Node at Bombay through DOT provided intercity links.

Internet Access Node at Bomabay is also connected to VSNL's gateway packet Switched services (GPSS) As DOT's Remote Area Business Message Network (RABMN), Domestic packet switched Network I-net and Highspeed VSAT Network HVNET are connected to GPSS, subscribers of these network

would also have easy access to full large of internet services, subscribers from over 4300 STD cities of India would also be abb to avail advantage of internet services by subscribing to '099' Access of 1-Net in addition to subscribing to GIAS.

VSNL offers full range of utilities in three options for accessing Goteway internet Access service.

(a) **Shell Account:** using Dial-up Access to GIAS HOST.

(b) **TCP/IP Account:** VSNL provides direct TCP/IP connection on dial-up or leased basis to GIAS system and access through online all services on the internet.

(c) **Packet switched Network Access:** VSNL provides access via GPSS using I-Net, RABMN and HV Net.

GAIS tariff ranges from Rs. 500 for students, Rs. 5000 for quota of 250 hours to Rs. 85,00,000 depending upon the option of services.

10. THE FUTURE OF THE INTERNET:

The world is shifting from industrial to information age. This is because of developments in communication technology. Latet is internet due to which a shift is

acuring from individual independence to collective interdependence. Not only text transmission but pictures and voice, transmision are possible with the internet. This is a revalution in information. Information in any form, located anywh ere in the world can be accessed by any subscriber at the touch of a button and at negligible cost.

Within the past few years, over 20 million subscribers from all over the world have joned the internet, and their numbers are increasing exponentially.

It is difficult to estimate what will be the future of internet, but it can be said, that the cyberspace it has created will change the world scenerı dramatically.

Here, are some points which can be pondered.

- Will get more and more multimedia oriented.

- By the next 10 years the information superhighway will enter every home office as one of the lines, The other lines are, electricity, sewer, drinking water, and gas. Thus, it will be a basic need,

This Info-Highway line will incorporate withing it your phone and cable TV lines.

Paper currency and plastic currency will give way to electronic cash or e-cash.

The continous growth in the length and breadth and depth of the internet is slated to be the single largest factor in changing the face of this planet. Children will do their home work on the highway, their fathers will work in their vitual officers, mothers will download cooking recipes from the net,.

For every country, the info-Hihgway will just be one more addition to the list of infrastructure, loads, water, electricity, telephones, railway, airlines etc.

The virtual world internet will create will case things for man, at the same time personal touch will be lost.

10. INTERNET SECURITY AND CENSORSHIP:

Recently internet has being misused. Specially graphical obsenity. For the TCP/IP account there are problems, particularly if small children use the internet connection Luckily, the situation is coming under control as web browsers now give you options to blank out pornogrophic stuff (both graphic and text) thorugh the use of passwords. These passwords, must be known only to parents and not their children.

Security is needed because a number of intruder are truing to exploit software weaknesses and steel pass words. They can there after do anything with the databases. The U.S., National library of medicine has elected a fire wall, which check any command that crosses the interface and enters the databases. The tiger team from computer security technology centre is testing the power that NLM has elected. But systems administrators are not wanting to impose restrictions on fre exchange of information on internet. They are trying to maintain a balance between the secuirty threat and users independence.

The internet society is also objecting restrictions, because they say information must be fre for all. But for a better world restrictions are necessary.

Other problem with internet is the cultural clash. There are wide gaps, between the thinking and activities of different cultures. Which cannot be expected instantly. Adjustment in this respect is a slow process. Thus, only gradually the cultural clash will be over come.

To bar certain websites, electronic labels ae used. This fittering technique is based on labels that can be added to websites. They describe digital works. These labels can convey characteristics that require human judgement i.e. whether web-page is funny or offensive.

Fittering system for WWW allow individuals to decide for themselves what user wnats to see.

Other reason why restriction are a must that an organisation might hae secrets, which are not to be disclosed. Since internet provides access to all home pages and web pages, anyone can look for them Secrecy of business transactions cannot be maintained because files have to be transmitted from one office to another acrovs a wide area. Thus, some device to prevent hackers from invading privancy is needed.

11. CONCLUSION:

Information superhighway has resulted in internet. Internet is a network of networks, which runs across the world, connecting millions of PCS. It started as ARPA net in U.S.A., which and 4 nodes. India become a paint or part of this network in 1995. Lock of proper infrastructure in our counry is the cause for slow popularty of the NET. It is important to utilize the benefits from net, because it can be used to increase efficiency of doctors, lowyers, businessmen , teachers and scientists. Which, will result in development and prosperity of the country. Internet has brought the world together forming a 'Global village'. This global village is a unique village, where people can interact with any one from their desktop. One draw back, caused by the free flow of information, is that secrecy or privacy of transactions cannot be maintained. For this debate is on with the internet society against the imposition of restrictions from the Governments. The Governments on the other hand want to regulate the internet, so that it is not misused.

Internet has also changed the role of librarians to cyberians. It has facilitated information dessimintion.

Library of today do not have walls, because. Internet has done away with the frontiers, which stop information flow.

Technology is further being developed to case the use of inernet, and, also to provide better service in terms of time and money. For this a range of tools are used mainly gopher, finger, telnet, IRC and above all web or world wide web.

Challenge, in the years ahead is to provide services to the demands of the users. The future of the net is darkened by the deloys and access limitations caused by overburdened hardware infrastructure. A more serions obstacle is that much of the information on Net is chaotic. If these problems are curbed and technology used by net is cheaply available, all will benefit from the web.

SOME WEB ADDRESSES:

ARTS:

ENTRANCE TO SHAKES PEAR WEB.	:	http//www. Shakes pear. com
OSCAR WILD	:	http//www. anomtec com: 8001/oscar wild.
WORLD WIDE ART MUSEUM	:	http//www. artnet. ogr/ camfree.
WORLD ART TREASURES	:	http//sg www/epfi.ch/ BERGER/Intro. html.
ART INDICES, INTERNATIONAL.	:	http//www. artindices. com.
PABLO PICASSO	:	http//www. oil. bef.edv/ wn paint/auth/picasso.
SHAKES PEARE ILLUSTRATED	:	http//www. Shakes peare, com.

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE:

BANKING ON LINE	:	http//www. sfcv. org.
FUTURE EXCHANGE INFORMATION	:	http//inforg. com.
INTERNET BUSINESS RESOURCES	:	Gopher//babson. edu.
SHOPPING NETWORK	:	http//www. internet com.
EUROLINK	:	http//www. syselog fr/ eurolink.
DIGICASH	:	http// digicash com.
BANK OF AMERICA	:	http// bank america. cong.
THE WALLS-TREET JOURNAL.	:	http//wsf. com.

E-TRADE	:	http// www. entrade. con/
INFORMATION ON INDIA	:	http//www. Info. India com.
FOR INDIAN EXPORTERS	:	http//www.made in India. com.
INDIAN BUDGET 96-97	:	http//www, redifi India. com.

EMBASSIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES:

CANADION EMBASY	:	http//www. nst. ca/wshde.
FRENCH EMBASSY	:	http//helf. org/travel/ France/embassay/index. html
ISRAEL INFORMATION SERVICE	:	http//www. Israel. org
HONG KONG	:	http//www. hong kong. org

FUN, ADVENTURE ANDGAMES:

DISNEY WORLD	:	http//www. disney. com
ADVENTURE ONLINE GAMING	:	http//www. ggame world. com
INTERNET CASINOS	:	http//www. casino. org
EACH MOVIE	:	http//www. each movie. com
HOLLYWOOD ON LINE	:	http//www. hollywood. com

HOME/DOMESTIC:

KETCHUM FOOD CENTER	:	http//www. recipe. com
PIZZA HUT	:	http//www. Pizzahut. com

INTERNET ONLINE SERVICE:

COMPUSERVE	:	http//www. compuserve. com

INDIA NET	:	http//www. Indianet. com
INDIA EDUCATIONAL	:	http//theduke. chem. brown. edu/ brouchure/peple/bʒ/group/html/ SSC. html
INDIAN INSTITUDE OF SCIENCES	:	http//www.issc. ernet. in
FACT	:	http//fact. com. sg/
AYURVEDA ON WWW	:	http//www. ayurvedic. org
INDIA'S VIRTUAL TRADE SHOW ON THE INTERNET	:	http//www. Indiaese/press. com/
INTERNET INDIA	:	http//www. internet in dia. com
ASIANE TRAVEL:INDIA	:	http//www. asia/com.sg/travel/ India/id. west. html
WEB INDIA	:	http//www. webindia. com
INDIA CONNECT	:	http//www. Indiaconnect. com/
BUSINESS RELATED INFORMATION ON INDIA	:	http//infoindia. com
FOR INDIAN EXPORTERS	:	http//www.madinindia. com
NIC	:	http//www/nic
WELCOME TO INDIA WORLD	:	http//www. India world. com/
INDIAN BUDGET	:	http//www. allindia. com/budget
INASIA ON ASIAN TRADE	:	http//www. Inasia. com
INDIAN ECONOMY OVERVIEW	:	http//www. m-web. com/

PRODIGY	:	http//www. prodigy. com
MICROSOFT NETWORK	:	http//www. msn. com
AMERICA ONLINE	:	http//www. aol. com

INTERNET PHONE:

INTERNET PHONE	:	http//www. vocaltec. com
DIGIPHONE	:	http//www. planeteers. com
FREE TEL	:	http//www. freetel. com
JABRA NET	:	http//www. jabra. com
WEB TALK	:	http//www. qdeck. com/qdeck/ products/webtalk/
VOCAL TEC	:	http//www. Vocaltec. com

INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS:

THE LIST	:	hppt//www. thelist. com
WIN NET	:	http//www. win.net
IQUEST	:	http//www. Iquest. net
WORLD NET	:	http//www. att. com/world net/ wis/
NIC	:	http//www. well. com
UUNET TECHNOLOGIES	:	http//www. uu. net
MICROSOFT NETWORK	:	http//www. msn. com/
NETCOM	:	http//www. netcon. com/

INTERNET RELAY CHAT:

WEB CHAT	:	http//www. irsociety com/web chat. html.

INFORMATION FOR NEWBIES	:	http//www. lac.net/-edge/newbie. html
AN IRC CRASH COURSE	:	http//www. rdrop. com/ igal/ irc. html.
A WWW TO IRC GATEWAY SLOW	:	http//alamac. speakeasy. org/chat/

JOBS/CAREERS:

JOBS	:	http//www. coreermosaic. com
A VIRTUAL JOB FAIR	:	http//www. vjf. com
CAREER MOSAIC ASIA	:	http//www. careerasia. com
ATLANTA COMPUTER JOB	:	http//www. computerjobs. com/
DALLAS COMPUTER JOB STORE	:	http//www. computerjobs. com/ Dallas/
ESPAN	:	http//www. espan. com/

LEGAL:

ON HUMAN RIGHTS	:	http//www. iwc. com/ entropy/ marks/he. html
ON CENSORSHIP	:	http//fileroom. aaup. vic. edu/
LIABLE PUBLIC FIGURES	:	http//www. eff.org/pub/legal
ON COPYRIGHT ISSUES	:	http//www. benedict. com/ websiss. html#can
INFORMATION LAW ALERT	:	http//infolawalert. com
INTERACTIVE SERVICES ASSOCIATION	:	http//www. isa. net

LIBRARIES, BOOKS, MAGANIZENS & NEWSPAPERS:

US LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	:	http//www. loc. gov/
NEWS	:	http//cts. com/its net
PC WORLD	:	http//www. pc world. com
PC COMPUTING	:	http//www. zdnet. com/ pccomp.
UP TO DATE INFORMATION	:	http//cts. com/its new
ECONOMIC TIMES	:	http//www. Indiaworld. com
USA TODAY	:	http//www. Usa today. com/
VIRTUAL YELLOW PAGES	:	http//www. vyp. com
WWW VIRTUAL LIBRARY	:	http//www.w3.org/hyper text/ Date sources/over view. html
USENET NEWS	:	http//www.zippo. com
THE WALL STREET JOURNAL	:	http//wsj. com

MEDICINE:

WORLD HEALTH	:	http//www. worldhealth. net
MEDICAL WEB	:	http/www. medicalweb. com/
HOSPITAL NET	:	http//hospital net/
MEDICAL NEWS	:	http//www. ncpac. syr. edu/ projects/vis human
YOUR HEALTH DAILY	:	http//ny/syn. com/medic/
USA TODAY HEALTHLINE	:	http//web. usatoday. com/life/ health
HEALTH NET	:	http//hpbl.hwc. ca/health net/ medapp.

ON DISABLED PEOPLE	:	http//www. webable. com
MED NEXUS	:	http//www.mednexas. com
WORLD HEALTH	:	http//www.world health. net/
US NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE	:	http//www.nlm. nih. gov/

MUSIC SITES:

CD NOW	:	http//www. cdnow. com
MUSIC AFRICANADOS	:	http//www/pastperfect. com/
MUSIC BOULEVARD	:	http//www. musicblud. com
CD WORLD	:	http//www. cd.world. com

SCIENCE:

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE	:	http//www. issc. cenet. in
NASA	:	http//www. nasa. gov.
SCI-FI	:	http//scifi. com/
CYBER SPACE TOOLS	:	http//pimf. earthlink. q.
ASTRONOMY	:	http//marvel. stsci. edv/ netresources. html

TRAVEL AND TOURISM:

VIRTUAL AVIATION	:	http//www. Sx all.nl/fsfan bbs/
VITAL TOURISTS	:	http//wings. buffalo. edu/ world

LANGUAGES FOR TRAVELLERS	:	http//www. travlang. com/ languages/
MAP QUEST (traveling. and online booking)	:	http//www. travelogcity. com
THE BOEING COMPANY	:	http//www. bocing. com
AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL	:	http//www. americanex. press. com/travel/

UNIVERSITIES EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA	:	http//www. engr. un/edu/
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA	:	http//www. virgina. edu.
UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	:	http//www. ola.bc.ca/
EKLAVYA	:	http//www. India world . com/ eklavya
MONOLUW COMMUNITY COLLEGE A.M.U.	:	http//www. hcc.he wall. edu

WILDLIFE/ENVIRONMENT:

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM	:	http//www. nhm.ac.uk/Sc/index. html.
ON EARTH GALLERY	:	http//www. learth. com/

WEBSITES ON INDIA:

INFORMATION ON INDIA	:	http//spiderment.bu.edu/misc/ India/

DATABASES AND INFORMATION RESOURCES	:	http//www. bicserve. com
INDIAN HOME PAGES	:	http//hulk. bu-edu.
INDO LINK	:	http//www. geni[illegible] net

Part - Two

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INTERNET.

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Paper describes the internet, which is, a huge store of resources, an online access system and a network of networks. It discusses what is internet, its origin, the internet protocol (TCP/IP), It explains internet information services which are electronic mail which makes a chennel for almost interactive dialogue between two persons linked up through the net FTP used to move files between computers, ftp's syntax is explained. Thirdly remote login, which allows one to access remote computer and actually work on it, sitting at distant terminal connecte on the Net. This programme is known as TELNET. Fouthly, conferences, which allows distant persons to conduct live conferences through the NET Fifth is BBS, which is an electronic message system for reading and posting messages and sixth, is Database services or OPACS through which online information on wide range of topics is available on the NET.

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internet. you just dial, log on and send and recieve all messages you want. it dis cuses the future directios of the net. Internet is a source of infinite information, but it is a chaos. This technology can being all the information to your computer. But, is useless unless it can help you find what you what. It is never - the - less a turning point in the evolution of human communications. of much greater sigificance than the creation of the printing press.

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Paper discusses internet as an self-organizing network of networks. It received its name from the fact that it connects a variety of computers with

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Internet is ever increasing in size and complexity. It is becoming difficult to use Internet's resources. This has lead to development of software tools. These tools used for navigation, basic tools like, E-mail, ftp and telnet. Advanced tools like archie, gopher, WAIS and WWW A brief description of each tool consisting of its functions and protocols needed is given. For some tools the number of users is also given. Internet resources like online library catalogue, discussion list, conference proceedings, electronic journals and newsletters are described in short.

6. SUBBARAM (J Indira). **Internet in a nutshell.** DESIDOC Bulletin of information technology. 16, 3; 1996, May: 3-10.

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ADDRESSES

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It is foreseen that, by 2003 every one on the planet world be connected to internet. The article talks of registering agencies in U.K. and U.S. Registering is an electronic christeing. On the Internet, a computers domain is the last part of its e-mail address. The article also tells about Internet Protocol or IP.

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Vinton cerf, who is 'the father of Internet' says that the internet is an unstoppable explosion. The

article points out that central computers are going to break up beneath the task of tracking the routes between its millions of hosts. The routing table i.e. the databse of interconnections is known, is taxing the memory capacity of the hardware and the capacity of the people who maintain them. Internet directors want to avoid this. Secondly, the domain names or addresses are clashing.

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It states that the number of allocated names have more than quadrapled in 1996. Above 80,000, users are taking domain names every month. Many companies are reserving addresses to prevent use by others and some companies are registering names in the hope of selling them later. Domain names, are less of status symbol and more of a requirement now.

,APPLICATIONS

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Explores the fact that, an archive of the Internet may prove to be a vital record for historians, businesses and governments. Previously, information

stored in menuscripts and other document, was destructable. But on the web it is not so. For the dropping cost of digital storage , permanent record of the web, rest can be preserved by a technical professional, equipped with work stations and data storate devices.

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The author talks about Digicash home page. you can Shop on the internet. A little golden counter at the top of the screen shows your money draining away as you, buy whatever takes, your fancy and your cash is transferred electronically in total privacy and secrecy to whom ever you want. You can make generous donations using this page. Thus, e-money is in. The computer will also juggle your finances and shift money to the account with the best internet rate. It can get you a picture of your entire days expenditure. Some new laws would keep governments and business from a busing financial information.

_____,_____,**BANKS.**

16. **Towards WEBB (Andy). The plug 'n' play bank.** <u>Euromoney</u>. **339; 1997, July; 120-2.**

Report f financial web sites, which are no longer little more than electronic advertisements. Tow major handigcaps are impeding fuller us of internet for finance, are secrity and reliablity. Most banks have moved beyond putting simple. birochurwere on their world wide web sites and are publishing their research as well.

_____,_____,BIOMEDICINE

17. SINGH (Surya Nath). The internet, an approach to finding anservers to biomecical information Annals of library science and documentation. 43, 4; 1996, December; 121-37.

Explains how internet works, provides history of internet, and information about bio-medical sources and sites on Internet, the bio-medical journals available online through internet, It talks of Internet and Biomedical ICLS in India, and who governs the Internet. Provides role of librarianship and information professionals. Computer network in general and Internet in perricular are lkely to play vital role in money aspects of biomedicine in future.

_____,_____,BROADCASTING.

18. SRIVASTAVA (Ho) Broad casting bia Internet Telematics India. 106; 1996; June; 58.

It discusses the fact that broadcosting on the

and antenna. In each individuals Internet connection can become a personal channel. Article explaing the dilivery system. With these broadcastings, village meetings could be viewed over the. NET this allow culture local in nature, to reach more citizens colleges and universities will be able to reach remote, students by broad costing an important lecture series.

___,___,**BULLETIN BOARD SERVICES.**

19 **RANA (Arjun S). Making friends electronically. Business world. 1997, June 22; 120-21.**

Briefs up information on Bulletin board services in India. user of BBS requires very little knowledge of computer. BBS are will adapted to the needs of the online world. Its cost is low. Provide an enviro ent of friendship. This is also used for medical service. Like for Blood donation. All members of the board with the blood group needed, are requested , througg the BBS.

___,___**BUSINESS.**

20. **BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES via Internet. Telematics India. 1996, June; 64-5.**

It paints out that more than 30 million people are users of Internet, a communications pathway on

which they rely. It is highly decentralized, it is not a single business entity but a collection of more than 45,000 interconnected federal, regional, local and international network. Overall coordination is the work of NSF net. It introduces of WWW and geaphical web browser and defines their function. It highlights doing business on Internet and Internets cost effectivity for companies.

21. **CAMPELL (George). Do it all. PC world. 11, 5; 1996, November, 62-70.**

In this article a fictitions gourmet food company, called starducks is made to illustrate the transformation of solorst office to world class ensemble. For this microsoft office, Lotus Smart Suite and Corel word Perfect suite. This is done in four steps i.e. Link a worksheet to a document, create a presentation from a document, create web pages, mail to the masses.

22. **DAWAR (J.S.). Net gains. Computer world. 1, 4; 1995, December, 16-31, 65.**

Author explores oppurtunities to cash in on the net. The internet offers business an impressive away of competitive advantages including the key benefits which

are, e-mail, access to a vast reservoir of databases and information tracking competitors, enhonced customer services Low cost marketing and advertising, and appurtunities for inexpensive remote collaborations.

23. **DEG (GK). Of internet electronic commerce and security. Telematics India. 113; 1997, March; 66-9.**

It discusses the fact that recent advances in electronic data interchange (EDI), Electronic commerce (EC), net working, messaging over the internet have spurred the growth of paperless tranactios in international trade. Thus has created the EC market place. The gains are standarised forms, lower processing costs which are backing companies to embark on internet path EC market exchange information on transport like booking, payment like of credit/debit, payment orders, invoices, purchase orders and request for quates.

24. **MOTZ (AA). Why the internet. Record management quaterly. 30, 4; 1996, October. 21-5.**

Examins the internet and the most popular and usable fecture of the internet the world wide web. Discusses how internet technology can be a valuable asset to business and the role of the records manager

in the training and applications associated with this valuable new information resource.

__ __,_____,CURRENCY.

25. **VIRTUAL CASH: Change that does not jingle. Information techonology. 6, 6; 1997, April; 64-5.**

Discusses vertual cash or electronic currency. Online sale - purchase transactions are not possible in India. This is because India does not recognise the authenticity of digital signatures. This is a set back to Indians. Government must decide to acknowledge digital siginiture. Abroad two modes of making and accepting payments are used one the buyer can pay up through credit card or issue an electronic cheque.

___ __,_____,DIRECTORIES.

26. **GEORGE (Philip). The mother of all business directories. Business world. 1997, June 7, 116.**

Mentions three directories used for information on business. One is thomas Register, second financial times and, third is Loop up U.S.A. A subscriber fee is charged to use these sites. It gives names and addresses of some other business web - sites.

____,_____,FUTURE.

27. DASGUPTA (Bikram). Highway to info-heaven. Telematics India. 105; 1996, July; 34-6.

Speculates that in future, small businesses will compete with large ones because of information highway. The article also discusses Bill Gates book. The Road Ahead , which starts with pathways to the highway and proceeds ahead. Technologies like DSUD or digital si mul ta m ous voica data is helping to share information across network.

___ ___,_____,INDIA.

28. ARYA (Kavi). Cybercorps. Biznet. 11, 4; 1997, January; 28-9.

Internet fever is rising in the country. Flexibility and speed of response of a business to changing global markets greatly influence its ability to survive in a competative world. A diagram illustrated the watmart company's information system. Indian Industries are ready to reap the benefits of internet connection. These include online inquiries, mail - order sales data entry, telecommuting and others. It also solves the problems of space for

offices. Individuable can communicate with market place, leading to cyber corporations, this is called cybercorp.

__ __,_____,SHARING,MANUFACTURING,INFORMATION.

29. HARDWICK (Mortin), **Sharing manufacturing information in virtual enterprises.** Communications of the ACM. 39, 2; 1996, February; 46-54.

This article endorses an approach for sharing manufacturing services over the Internet's WWW, as joint ventures are increasing. It also point out why the web is used, deploying services on the web, the web as simple publishing medium, the web as hetero-geneous document store, documents as users interface, web as sofware delivery mechanism, packaging solutions for others and future of web.

__ __,_____,_____, _____,SERVICE.

30. ERKES (JW), **Implementing shored manufacturing services on the world wide.** Communications of the ACM. 39, 2; 1996, February; 46-54.

This article describes a protocol information infrastructure for virtual manufacturing enterprises. This system combines STEP and COBRA standard operation

system. It talks of problem, difination and related work, development of STEP, the standard of using information, infrastructure, relationship between the step and OMG standard.

___,___,_____,U.S.

31. **HOFFMAN (Donna L) and others. Internet web use in the U.S. Communications of the ACM. 39, 12; 1996, December; 36-46.**

It talks of internet as a commercial medium had enormous potential computer - mediated enviroments, like the WWW are not will understood and posse s character which distinguishes from traditional, Physical targets. Research area, business and investment opportunity and new industry. It estimates that 15 million users used web to purchase something or other.

___,___,_____**CHEMISTRY, CHEMICAL ABSTRACT SERVICES.**

32. **Mc CUE (C), CAS being a new petent document service to the web. NFAIS Newsletter. 38, 11; 1996, November. 148-52.**

Discusses the development of new patent document service to web, i.e. chemical patents Plus launched by chemical Abstracts services (CAS).The service provide easy, cost effective access to US

___ __,CHINA.

33. PLAFKER(Ted). China to triple internet links with Commercil hooke r s. Science. 267, 5195; 1995, Janurary 13; 168.

The article talks of China's first link to a U.S. internet gateway and other two direct links. The later are intended to be a money making enterprise so that at one instance Chinese researchers will greatly expand access to the global information highway, and at the other instance it will be more expensive. It is estimated that the cost will be hundreds of times the rate charged by the previous internet connection.

___ ___,CONFERENCINE.

34. WATSON (A) ans SASSE (A). Evaluating audio and video quality in low - Cost multimedia conferencing systems. Interacting with computers. 8, 2; 1996, November; 255-75.

Focuses on the benefits of low - cost multimedia conferencing technology. such as remote collaborations, distance education and health care. The advantages and disadvantages of both. ap prcaches for providing task - specific quality assessment are discussed.

__,_____,COURT.

35. **BELFIELD (Rechard). The net. New stateman. 125; 1996, November 8; 32.**

Author talks of live court cases on television and webvite i.e. WWW. Corty. com which provides briefings on upcoming cases. He points out that there cannot be similar website in Britain as is in U.S. For elite of Britain do not take interest in common men's life. In U.S. on the contrary cases like Bill Clintion U.S. Paula Jones is shown with out prejudice or bias.

__,_____,CYBERCAFE.

36. **BHATTACHARYA (Priyanka). Coffe, tea or the net. Dataquest 12,41; 1995, December 16-31; 74-6.**

Author talks of cyber. clubs or cyber - cafe. It is popular in places like Los - Angeles, Seatte, New york and London. It is emerging in India. The first cyber - club was launched at Bombay in leala hotel and at Delhi in mourya sheraton where guest can surf the web, send e-mail, exchange ideas and download software. With advent of cyber cafe the availability of the internet for the general public is taking new shape.

_____,_____,CYBERCAFF.

37. EMMERSON (Andrew). Ham and chips at the cybercafe. New scientist. 147, 1980; 1995, June 3; 44-0.

Mention that the world has gone internet crazy. A glace across newspapers and magazine proove this. By hooking up to the global information highway you can find a job, meet new friends, read of the worlds news events long before they reach the broad caster. This is to the point of cybercafes, where you can much croissants and slip coffee while you stare into a screen and surf your way across outer cyberscape.

_____,_____EDUCATION.

38. BARRIE (John M) and PRESTI (David E). The world wide web as an instruction tool. Science, 274, 5286; 1996, October 18, 371-2.

Discusses the functions of world wide web It informs of three ways in which the WWW can be used for educational purpose. First, ability of student's to access information, from the abundant sources available . second, is virtual classroom where an instructor at one location electronically educates students from anywhere in the world. Third, is as a supplement to the conventional type rather than replacing it.

39. JONASSON (Jon). Internet: the educational medium of today. Educational media international. 34, 2; 1997, June; 88-93.

Gives a brief overview of the evaluation of programmes carried out, to promote education in the post five years, with reference to internet. It discusses the future of education. The capacity of Internet to teach and learn is not fully exploited. It is speculated that internet will change distance education, dramatically.

40. MARTIN (Paul). Children are ready ot connect. library association record. 1, 14; 1996, August; 77-8.

Explores the possibility to connect classroom for children, using the internet. The project connect Limited aims to provide achools with networked classrooms that are connected to the internet and operated by staf who are trainned in the use of internet curriculum operation. Coardination with many organisation in the computer and communications industries had made it possible. It tells about the training, standards, support and maintenence of sites. The hardware, and software used.

41. SUTHERLAND (Ewan). Global virtual graduation schools: learning in cyberspace. Aslib Proceedings. 48, 10; 1996; 223-31.

It reviews the explosive growth of the Internet, hyper-text on the internet, social interaction through BBS, and Internet Relay chat (IRC). It discusses e-jour-nals, digital libraries using the web for teaching like Georgetown shcool of business and global - virtual graduate business and library schools.

42. TRENTIN (Guglielmo). Logical communication structures for network - based education and tele-teaching. Educational Technology. 37, 4; 1997, July - August; 19.

Explores the possibilities for designing and creating an electronic network for educational applications views the basic telecommunication services. Contributes to a broader understanding of particular aspects and elected to the planning of network - based educational activities and tele-teaching.

_,_____,_____,BOSTON.

43. GOMES (Angelo). Cyberkids hooked on the net. Biznet. 11, 8; 1997 May, 50-2.

Describes a whole new method of teaching, through internet. The kids are very enthusiastic and eager to master computers having fun with multimedia

software or MS works. This develops the personality of the kids and creates a strong foundation for future, of these cyberkids. Cyberkids is an open ended, course for kids between 4 and 14 year, in Boston.

__,____,____,DISTANT.

44. HECHT (Jeff). Classroom chaos on the information highway. New Scientist. 145, 1962; 1995, January 18; 52-3.

The author suggest using the information superhighway for distant education. This would cut costs while improving educational quality past attempts using the television are given. This way a electronic images of the best teachers would be viewed in multitude of classrooms. It mentions that like the previous attempts using television this one too would fail, because human interactions that is central to education will be enhanced by this technology.

__,_____,_____,LIBRARY.

45. ON - LINE BOOK culture. The Library association record. 98, 8; 1996, August; 381.

It talks about a new online service which shows children how they can make the most of their school

library and offer support to school librarians, launched by Heinemenn at its Heinemann world wide web site. The first of the series is called, How to use the internet, it lets children discover what their school libararies offer. There is also a diary of events, details of new library resources and relevent Internet sites and a national network of library supporters, and a swep shop for sharing idies.

__,_____,_____,MAIL.

46. KROONENEBERG (Nancy). Developing communicative and thinking skills via electronic mail. TESOL Journal. 4, 2; 1994/1995, winter; 24-7.

Discusses the advantages of E-mail Electronic mail/to develop - communicative and thinking skills. It helps a teacher to engage students to use e-mail in skill development, so that the most timid language students can come alive while on the keyboard and screen. In Hong Kong most students are computer literate in word processing. When children are given assignments on BBS, they can access what every one else in both classes writes and repond to them. As for discussions in classroom.

_____,_____,_____,PSYCHLOGY.

47. MAKI (william s) and (MAKI) (Ruth H). Learning without lectures : case study. Computer. 30, 5; 1997, February, 107-111.

Discusses 1996 introduction to Psychoogy course on the web. This experience was exiciting and frustrating. Provides tips for web - course instructors on the use of techonology, how to plan things, allow students training, make the rules clear and the evaluation and assessment of the children. This turned role of a teacher from outhority responsible for causing students to learn to a designer / facilitator, where students took responsibility for their own learning.

_____,_____,_____,STUDENTS, COMMUNICATION.

48. WILLIAMS (HL). On line communication patterns of novice internet users. Computer in schools. 12, 2; 1996; 21-31.

Report an investigation of students online communication patterns, where public listserv for classroom interaction and private e-mail on the Internet were available, provides an analysis of the

students electronic messages. Once students began communication there was no end.

__,_____,_____,UNIVERSITIES.

49. DAVIDSON (J) and RUSK (C). Creating a university web in a team enviroment. Jorunal of academic librarianship. 22, 4; 1996, July; 302-5.

Explores how an university, web site can be created. It identifies the various parts. The world wide web allows information on diverse topics to be linked and dispersed at will. It is team discussion which talks on issues like culture clashes between web site designers, and organizational structure and support and benefits of the approach.

__,_____,EMPLOYMENT.

50. MALTAIS (Dwaine). Conducting a job search on the internet. Computer. 30, 2; 1997, February; 131-3.

Informs on how to search for job opportuinities an the web. Internet's, one of the best applications to date is hunting jobs since it promises to bring candidates and companies together world wide. Explains, how to keep privacy and gives names and addresses of some selected job - search web sites, of the world.

__,_____,ENGINEERING.

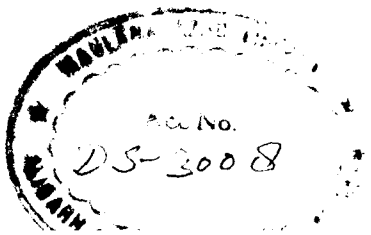
51. JANKOVIC (G) and BLACK (L). Engineering a web site. IEEE Spectrum. 33, 11; 1996, November; 62-9.

Presents a guide to help engineers create, develop and maintain a website including planning, funding, audience definition, site content, animation, multimedia, the database and other practical considerations. Engineers who halped create the web have been slow to follow up the potential services, it can serve.

__,_____,ENTERTAINMENT, COMICS.

52. MEHTA (Dewang). Veronica or Betty? Archies dilemma goes online. PC world. 11, 1; 1996, July; 129-30.

The article talks of comics online. The difference between print and online, comics are, uniqueness of reading the story, than Collectability factor which can be applied only to print. It points out that India could never take global leadership position in comics publishing because it entered late/not because it does not have talent. But with net if, India starts now, it can be leader in future.



__,_____,_____,GAMES.

53. WINSLOW (Paul). Weird internet. InternetToday. 30; 1997, April; 80-2.

Explor the murky mutations from the net. Illogical spork, Chaucking hell, Voice from beyound the grave, Virtual harecut sir, Weird beard, cat - line and the weves, corruption in us colleges, Rabitting on, A case of grove conceen, there is a bug in the system, regular as clockwork and This is definitely cheesy. Their addresses are given.

_,____,____,____,CASINO.

54. WARD (Mark). Lose your shirt in the cybercasino. New Scientist. 147, 1992; 1995, August 26; 7.

Cybercasino will open up in Antigua. Players have a chance to play blackjack, craps, roulette, and seven types of poker on this Global casino. Players will be prevented from cheating by using their computers to count cards. Such a software will be demonstreted at Gaming fest 95. Before this an attempt was made to play poker on the phone, but is failed. The winnings will be paid into an offshore bank account opened in the player names.

_____,_____,_____,MOVIE.

55. FOX (Barry). Cyber studio puts Hollywood in the picture. New Scientist. 146, 1978; 1995, May 20; 22.

The authors talks about the movie lawnmover man 2 Jobe's war and British felf industry is information technology. while the actors are performing in Hollywood, the scenery is being built inside the memoris of computers in London. Each night the scenery is sent down, high capacity phone lines to Hollywood, where it is married with the the day's filming. The producers hope to reuse the scenery as the basis for a cyberspace ride at a theme part and a video game version of the movie.

_____,_____,FRIENDSHIP.

56 MC GRATH (Charles). Internet has made pepals of us all. Span. 1997; February/march; 14-20.

This article paints out the enormous e-mail flow through the internet, like letters, business memos, greatings, news about families and friends. You just have to type and clip and the message is on its way. Thus, making pen-pals of all the connected users. It also serves as a gateway to museums, libraries, research centre and games. The author points, out that

NET must be free from all restraints of editors, publishers, cultural policeman and authority figures.

_____,_____,GRAPHICS.

57. DOUGLAS (Paril). Free graphics · Internet Today. 31; 1997,May; 74-5.

Paints a grand picture of free online web graphics currently available to budding web weavers, Informs about web sites such as kweb design, yikes, image library, Biznet free graphics, badboy 3 now butlong, pen bytes, UP graphics head quaters, micdome graphics, and ginger's utterly awesome emporium.

_____,_____,HYPERMEDIA.

58. BIEBER (Michael) ad VITALI (Fabio). Towards support for hypermedia on the world wid web. Computer. 30,1; 1997, January; 62-70.

Discusses how hyper/media is concernd with structuring and giving access to an application. Working with this in mind can help to understand it better and determine more accessible and useful. Explains what is WWW and its limitations which prevent some applications. HTML and Java help to cradicate this problem.

__,_____,INDIA.

59. JAYARAM (Anup). Is India ready for the net. Business world. 1997, August 22, 28-33.

Discusses, the story of Internet in India and its future. India has a head over start over most of the countries. Government announced that it would permit private Internet service providers (ISPs) to enter business. Informs that due to lack of telecom efficiency, India will be left behind in Net revolution. India's policies on the Internet, are in sharp contrast to other nations. Internet bring's all countries on one level field.

60. SRILATHA (D). From Agra to Asanol via Dot to the Net. Computers Today. 13, 147; 1997, May; 94.

The article talks of the Dot proposd toll - free dial up. Internet access from cities not VSNLS'S GIAS map. This can be done by using prefix 099, No STD charge is incurred. This is a threat to private, E-mail service providers, but at the same time web publisheers will find a larger clientele for their services in unexplored regions of the country. It points out that an adequate telephone lines infranstructure is needed for this grand vision on internet, access across the country.

_,_____,_____,EVALUATION.

61 GARG (Ram Gopa) . Information highway in India and internet: Problems and prospects. Library Herald. 32, 12; 1994, April. September; 80-5.

Examines the problem of information explosition as the biggest problem in the age of science and technology. The advancement of a country depends on the optimum utilisation of information available in print or any other form. Gives brief information about NICNET and its relation with internet. It also discusss Department of electronics role in networking. It indicates and illustrates the media used in information highway. But diffussion of information technology in India is problem because of computer illiteracy and high cost of computer hardware.

_,_____,INTRANET.

62. CRUZ (Jose Villareal). Intranet/internet technology ASTINFO Newsletter. 12, 1; 1997, January; 6-7.

Provides information about intranet. Inranet is an external web site which utilizes widely available internet technology to enhence the efficiency of exchange and distribution of internal corporate information. Internet reduce cost of duplication,

content development distribution and usage of corporate information, Explains, how to set up an Intranet, the hardware and software requireded, the training requirements, shows statistics on how internets are currently used in organization, the benefits, the service provides in philippines are mentioned.

63. BERGER (MA). Ariel document delivery and the small academic library . College and under graduate libraries. 3, 2; 1996; 49-56.

Argument on small academic library installing Arial electronic document delivery computers and the Internet are changing vertually every area of library operations Document delivery is a past of this change. This can improve inter - library loan operations, giving better services to users.

64. BUCKLE (David). Internet, strategic issues libraries and librarians: A commercial perspective. Aslib Proceedings. 46, 11/12; 1994, November december; 259-62.

Paper talks of origin of internet as ARPANEet

i.e. Advanced Research project Agency Network. The economic importance of the information superhighway has captured the minds of Governments. The free-ride on the Internet is over, it is about to enter enterprise culture. Talks of NSF Net in U.S. It points out that this will go aginst the arm of non-profit public enterprizes.

65. CLYDE (LA) Libarary as information provider: the home page Electronic Library. 14, 6; 1996, December; 549-58.

Provides results on a survey done in icelend which examined library use of internet and the ways in which libraries are using the world wide web to provide information via a home page. The final section of the paper deals with isues and problems associated with the creation and maintenance of a library home page.

66. DE CANDIDO (G). Ten graces for new librarians. American Libraries. 27, 11; 1996, December: 52-3.

Gives direction to new library professionals. Presents details of ten specific pieces of advise. These include a listserv, keeping and nuturing a sense of humour, and adapting to change. All graces are based on the authors experience as a librarian and the Internet saga.

67. FALK (H). Working with the web. Electronic Library. 14, 5; 1996, October; 453-58.

Point out that the future strenght of the library in this era of computers, the Internet and the world wide web may no longer be in its ability to provide general information. A library's strength and even its eventual survival may now depend on its ability to provide unique information not avialble elsewhere.

68. KELLY (Sarah) and NICHOLAS (David). Is the business cybrarian a reability: Internet use in business libraries. Aslib Proceedings. 48, 5; 1996, May; 136-44.

It tells about Internet's role in information work encompassing the virtual library and the cybrarian and library without walls. It also takes into account the advantages and disadvantages ofinternet in terms of management and the changing role of information professional.

69. LESK(Michael). Going digital Scientific American. 276, 3; 1997, March; 58-60.

Point out that all over the world, libraries have begun the Herculean task of making faithful digital copies of the books, images and recordings that

preserve the in telluctual effort of mankind, wealth of information will be brought to the desktop, that the present internet may seem amateuarish in retrospect. Some technical economic and legal obstacles will be faced by the web. Talks of these hazards and obstruction in detail.

70. LYNCH (Clifford). Searching the internet. Scientific American. 276, 3; 1997, March; 53-6.

Calls internet as the world's library for the digital age, at the same time distinguishes it from libraries. Points out, that if Internet continues to grow and thrive as a new means of communication, something very much like traditional library services will be needed to organize, access and preserve networked information. If skills of the librarian and computer scientist are combined internet's anarchy will be organized.

_____, _____, LIBRARIES.

71. MARTIN (SK). Organizing collections within the Internet. Journal of academic librarianship. 22, 5; 1996, July; 91-9.

Views the problem of adaptation of libraries to new environment. In today's world Internet and world wide web have expanded and made available resources that previously could not be imgined. This has brought three important concepts of libraries namely collecting, cataloguing and accessing together.

72. OHLES (Janet A). Tips for the new Internet trainer. Specialist. 17, 11; 1994, Novemebr; 1.

Defines internet and points out that librari ans are their organisations information providers, organising, retrieving, indexing and teaching, therefore it is logical for them to become their organisations internet trainees. It talks of NET TRAIN Listserv which is a forum or clearing house for the exchange of information, advice and resources for the purpose of training others in the use of internet.

73. THE ELECTRONIC imagination. [illegible] library association record. 98, 4; 1996, August; 180.

Sees how, a book would become hardware and its content software, which would be stored and classified in a library Reference libraries would give public access to the necessary hardware. A system is being developed which will enable an entire library to be contained in a single volums. This is what cyber age libraries would be about. This would be a virtual library which would change the meaning of going to the library, for a book. The target will be those part of society, who are reding printed material becuase techonology has provided them games and other postime.

74. WATSON (DON). Techno future and the mixed economy. Library association record.. 98, 9; 1996, September; 440-41.

Discusses that in networking world it is easy to reach conclussion that, three would be a great library link up soon. There is an initicitive to being the information superhighway to public libraries should be devloped and supported by the government. The recommendations are provided that are appointment of a UK information society task force (ISTF,) code of practice covering

the problem of unacceptable content financial support for computer access in shcools, dictromic publications should be made subject to zero - rate VAT and legal deposit should be extended to non-print mateirals. Tells about E-joural i.e. infocus which will focus on innovetive use of computer based tutorials, and web award to promote good practice in the use of web within UK higher education sector.

75. WOLINSKY (Judi). Internet sites of librarian's interest. DESIDOC Bulletin of information technology. 16, 3; 1996, May; 21-8.

Twenty seven topic are selected and avanged alphabetically, under each topic or subject names of sites are given which can e accessed for information on the topic above under each sites its address and natue of information it would provide is given. Some Indian sites are induded to show that India is fasting catching up with the. The topic are, business information, celebrity addresses, employment, defence, geneology, health and medicine, law, government U.S., Indian web services, library related sites, movies, museums, music news and current events, science, statistics, travel, weather, toll-free directory.

sports, research and writing, just for fun, public service librarians guide to internet resources reference collections using classification schemes like Devery decimal classificatio, subject and other classification schemes.

_,_____,_____,ASSOCIATION.

76. COOPER (Alan). LA spreads its word. The Library association record. 97, 11; 1995, November; 3.

Informs about, a new website i.e. is the LA web. This is in parnership with Fretwell Downing, a library software company. Fretwell Dowing will be hosting the information on its web sever and providing its technical skills while design and content will be determined by the library Association. LA'S web pages our still being developed.

_,_____,_____,CONFERENCES.

77. AXFORD (Mary A)· Internet education abounds at annual conference. Specialist. 17, 7; 1994, July/August; 7.

It is a report of special libraries Association Annual conference in Atlanta, in June. Presentations

provided the attendees with information on basic internet functions, applying internet resources, finding subject specific information on the internet, and the new electronic journals on the internet. other topic of lecture are the internet and you and how vendors are working to utilize the internet.

__,_____,_____,DATABASES, ONLINE.

78. ROBSON (D). Information retrieval from paper to electronic delivery. Library management. 17, 8; 1996, 34-5.

Briefly summarizes the development of online bibliographic databses from their beginning, in the early 1970s, to the present. He warns that most academic - journal - publishers have not changed their structures. These publishers must co-operate stragetically with agents and libraries. If this is not done, their journals would be useless for the virtual libraries.

79. DOBSON (Philippa). Information crosses new frantiers. The library Association Record. 97, 11; 1995, Novmber; 12-3.

Discusses Edinburg's capital information system which has exploited technology and explored information teritories writes the history of community information service establishd by Edinburg city libraries, and traces it to the deveopment of capital information system. Now it is working on an Internet tester, and would be seen on Ed-web.

_,_____,_____,ENGINEERING,EDINBURG.

80. MOFFAT (Malcolm). An EEVL solution to engineering information on the internet. Aslib Proceedings 48, 6; 1996 June; 147-50.

The paper tells, of Edinburgh Engineering virtual Library (EEVL) a project which was funded by Joint information systems committee (JISC), to develop a gateway to internet resources in engineering as part of the electonic libraries programme. It discusses the aims of the project the time, resource selection and description, cape of EEVLS, coverage, use of EEVL and elements of EEVLS.

__,_____,_____,INFORMATION SERVICES.

81. TEMPLETON (Ray). Networking investment. The Indian Library association record. 97, 2; 1995, February; 18-9.

Tells that, libraries must be linked to information superhighway like internet. Public libraries have not had the benefits of experimental access to information networking, to find out how they might beused to improve information services in public. The implication of internet has the potential to be one of the most exciting and for reaching in the history of libraries.

__,_____,_____,LEARNING, BRISTOL.

82. ABRAM (Sally). Driving the superhighway into Bristob._ The library association record. 97, 11; 1995, November; 9+ .

South Bristol Learning Network (SBLN) was the first organisation in the world to focus on developing a grass - roots model for shaping the development of the emerging information society. There a cyberskills workshop. The model was to start simply, by introducing library staff to the technologies via the workshops and taking technology out into the libraries via roadshows.

__,____,_____,M25 CONSORTIUM.

83. SYKES (Jean). M25 information flows in two directions. The library association record. 1,4; 1996, August; 75.

Discusses the M25 consortium. This was formed in 1994 by chief librarians of 30 universities in Great Britain, to promote cooperation and to facilitate resource sharing by the largest concentration of academic libraries in UK.A detailed history of M25 web guide is given along with and trustration of a home page in M25 consortium of higher education libraries. It mentions the three catagories of information available, a geographical page giving address and nearest public transport, and other subject.

__,_____,_____,PUBLISHING.

84. LOGUE (S). Freedom of the press: Electronic publishing lessons for libraries, information technology and university press. Technical services quaterly. 14, 2; 1996; 41-8.

Explores internets capacity to unite the libraries, computer scientists and publishing industries. Such is done in southern Illious university at cabondale. SIUC brought toghther the varying views and expertiseof each constituency to develop scholar's resources using the world wide web as an access tool is discussed.

_____,_____,_____, RESOURCE-SHARING.

85. Mc CLOSKEY (J). Web based forms for ILL using HTML. Journal of interlibrary loan, document ment, delivery and information supply. 7, 1; 1996, 79-85.

Describes the facilitating of more offective communication between interlibrary loan users and office staff, a collaborative effort was initieted, to develop an electronic request from. This is based on web and HTML is used to describe columns, web is used to collect and organize the request.

___,_____,_____,TECHNICAL SERVICES.

86. STEWART (Barbara). Internet advntaged for the technical services librarian. DESIDOC Bulletin of Information technology. 16, 3; 1996, May; 9-48.

Libraries and the world wide web are an unbeatable combination. All types of libraries are rushing to creae home pages, convinced that their patrons will be best served by web access. This is because internet sources ae helpful to the librarians in discharging various functions such as acquisition, cataloguing, documentation, other technical services, reference service, serial management and specialised

resources management. These functions are discussed in detail and names of uniform resource locator which specifies the protocol and locations for information retrieval is provided.

__,_____,_____,TRAINING, U.K., CAMBRIDGE.

87. FREE ACCESS to the Internet. library assocation record. 98, 8; 1996, August; 388.

Informs about a computer training centre in partership of Cambridgeshire and Input/output. This is a accious development in the country. The centre at Cambridge central Library will have form terminals and access to world wide web and initial training will be free. The manager of this library says that the service would anable those not able to access such equipment at home access this new technology through, the centre. It will also ensure a top quality reference and information service.

'_____,_____, LIBRARIES, U.K.

88. ACCESS is limted in quantity and quality. library assocation record. 98, 2; 1996, February; 68.

About fifty three percent of all public library authorities in U.K. have some form of internet

connection. But closer examination reveals that connection is very limited, both in terms of penetration and type of access. Half the libraries with a connection are not making any information about themse Ves or their services avialabe . Only two report that they have catarogives on the internet. It provides the survey details from UK office of library Networking.

__,_____,_____,WEB.

89. SHEPSTONE (Jon) and KELLY (Brian). Running out of shelf space. The library association record. 98, 5; 1996, May; 31-3.

Discusses libraries and world wide web. Libraries are been to utilize this rapidly expanding medium. It is now expected that librarians produce web pages, than work as web newgator. It illustrates some of the issues surrounding producing WWW metrarial and gives an overview of how to run your own WWW server. It provides information about browsers, server, hardware and server software. It asks the organisations to decide on a server strategy, plan the underlying directory structure, consider [illegible] Legal issue.

__,_____,MAIL.

90 .HEIM (Judy). Finding special interest mailing lists. PC world. 11, 4; 1996, October; 115.

The article states that if you are looking for a lively and in depth discussion on only topic, chack out private mailing lists on the internet. The lists are covering topics everything and participants are will informed. They not only help you locate lists that are of interest to you but also tell you how to subscribe or how to get more information bout them. Usenet newsgroups whose discussions you fellow by visiting an internet site, mailing lists ae discussion groups to which you subscribe. You send your subscription command to a server. The server then sends you all the massages posted each day on the.

91. MANES (Stephen). E-mail troubles you have no dare. PC world. 11, 2; 1996 July; 44.

This article talks about the problem of e-mail with your companigs name misspelled in the header, the message reached wrong place. What will be the result of such such a mistake. You figure this problem last or after much time - consumped. so, it is necessary to chack now and then, a few people that are trust worthy, how your e-mail is looking nowadays.

__,_____,_____,DATABASES, PROTEIN.

92. PETERS (Richard) and SIKORSKI (Robert S). Protein databases on the WWW. Nature Biotechnology. 15, 1; 1997, January; 90.

Report of products and services sites related to protein databases. A list is provided for this purpose. Customized. Internet based software tools ae emerging to address laboratory needs. Before, only research in workstations got the privelage to such special laboratory sites.

__,_____,MEDICINE.

93. FERNANDES (Manual). Healing touch. Biznet. 11, 8; 1997, May; 64-6.

Takes a look into the use of websites for medicinal purpose. Doctors access information from medical centres across the globe, which add to their efficiency in performing the duties of his profession. A lay men can also use the Net to be informed about working against selfcure except for very common, mid ailments. It has a page of kidshealth, which talks to children about their own ailments, which the child

feets alone. There are, pocsweb special web for cancer, Health Gate, Headache Health consultant. The association of medical Doctors of Asia. It also offers a multimedia library. To news, TB online, a TB quiz and FAS.

94. HARBRON (Sturt). Diagnostic resources on the internet. Nature biotechnology. 15, 8; 1997, August; 809 .

Gives information on the internet relating to clinical diagnostics, ranging from sites providing lists of resources concerning particular diseases states eight through to individual sites from researchers specializing in just one field sites are listed covering resources on antibodies, primers, and probes, suppliers and news.

95. RICHARDSON (Tim). Telemedicine. Internet today. 31; 1997, May; 28-31.

Examines how internet related technology is giving healthcase a much needed shot in the arm, and allowing doctors to examine patients from thousands of miles away. Even remote diagnoses or surgery is possible informs about clean bill of health, online house calls, and switchbend aid.

96. WINSLOW (Paul). Health. Internet today. 31; 1997, May; 72-3.

Chacks out the pulse of the least of the online medical site. According to the author, the picture looks very impressive. It gives information of different websites like all about health, healthworld online, ask Dr. wail, the longevity game, diavates. Com, NCI's cancer Net cancer information, a multimedia AIDS and HIV Resources, the cyber doctor is not in, home page of Great ormond street and a multimedia AIDS and HIV resources.

__,_____,_____,CANCER.

97. CHAMBERS (Peter). Miracle Cures or mis information? Internet today. 31; 1997, May; 34+

Report now people affected by cancer may be livig on false hopes confired up by the internet. Online medical information is not always what its cracked up to be sence there is no quality control. This is becoming a issue. It gives addresses of two online sites i.e. cancerhelp UK and oncology forum.

__,_____,_____,PSYCHIATRY.

98. SPINNEY (Laura). Virtual shoulder to cry on. New scientist. 148, 2007; 1995, December 9; 36-40.

The article discusses how internet in prooving to be a sovice of comfort to depressed and distlutioned people. It is expected to provide a practical alternative to conventional therepy. Psychiatlist are using computers to achieve more detailed diagnosis, but without the information provided by tone of voice and body language diagnoses is not safe. At the moment a search for some sort of medicine hook-up where you can see each other as well as exchange information. There ae things people do not dare to say face to face can be told on internet, because of its anonymity.

__,_____,_____,TINNITIES.

99. BAGUIEY (David) . Making a big noise. Internet today 31; 1997, May; 32-3.

Looks at how sufferers of tinnities are learning about their condition online. Internet is fest becoming one of the best ways to find medical information. It gives names and addresses of such sites as Tinnitusorg, Index of hearing, video otosocopy, healing aides and VRML ear.

_,_____,MULTIMEDIA.

100. TINHAM (Brian). Control systems. Control and instrumentation. 1995, October; 41-2.

Provides information on future control system. Which would in corpolate hyperlinked multimedia information, especially video being a new visual reality to our control rooms like computer generated versions could enable solid objects to be mapped onto the video images, and thus appear transparent, or even invisible where they obscure or view. Or like Tank and pipe wallas could also be made translucent, colours could be changed to indicate temperature, acidity and so on.

_,_____,PUBLISHING.

101. STOVER (M). Librarian as publisher: A world wide web publishing project. Computersin libraries. 1619; 1996, October; 40-3.

Discusses publication structure decisions, copy right remtifications, designs issues, indexing the web publication, hyper linking the web publication, and the librarian's role in web publishing. It speculates that E-journal progress had web subscribers on print. On net

it will disseminate knowledge of researches to a larger audience.

_,____,_____,ADVERTISEMENT.

102. SRILATHA (D). Weaving your own website. Computers today. 13, 144; 1997, February; 56-66.

It paints out that corporate houses are looking at the world wide web as another medium for advertising there presence for institutions and public sector organisation, it is a new mode of disseminating information about themselves. It talks about how you make yourselves present on the web. Not as a viewer or browser but as a publisher. It discusses the need, ways and means, publications online, and dressing up pages with graphics, photograhs, animation, imagemaps and sound.

_,_____,_____,BOOK PAGES.

103. BAGULEY (Richard). Just browsing?. Internet Today. 30; 1997, April; 52-3.

Provides information on bookpages website. They contain plenty of information and background material on recently published titles. This online UK.

bookstore, made of bookpages, is on impressive system, Bookstore has only one problem, moving from one shelve to another is not the same as it was before.

_,_____,_____,JOURNALS.

104. RANKIN (Watter). Cyberjournal: Developing writing, researching, and editing skills through e-mail and world wide web. Educational technology. 37, 4; 1997, July-Augu.; 29-31.

Explores the benefits of cyberjournals which can be used to improve writing skills and marntain a classwide discourse through the internet. It also tells how to develop and inplement a cyber journal using hyper media, which will in twn crate a learning enviroment.

105. WHALLEY (Brain). [illegible]. Publishing a scholarly journal on the world wide web. Aslib Proceedings. 48, 7/8; 1996, July/August; 171-6.

It is a review on electronic journals. It defines e-jounrals and its academic use, keeping in view a new e-journal GGG or Glacial Geology and Geomorphology. Based on result from a questionare. Aent to potential users, acdemics and librarians are used to identify problems and to indicate future directions for e-journals impplementation in librarians.

_____, _____, _____, _____, WEB.

106. VETTER (Ronalds). Web publishing: no HTML expertise needed. Computer. 30, 3; 1997, March; 129-131.

Describes HTML wysiwyg web editor. Which can be used to create web pages and keep tham up to date and, get them noticed without learning all the new HTML codes and commands everytime a new feature is introduced. Describes other emerging web publishing technologies, like Java, Acture X, infern, and VRML.

_____, _____, SHOPING.

107. ANDERSON (Alun). Virtually tax-free shopping. New Scientist·147, 1992; 1995, August 26; 3.

The article talks about shopping through internet Telephone and mail-order purchases have also helped consumers avoid sates taxis. Now comes Internet shopping which threatens a financial haemorrhage. This is internet's threat to the world. Like in U.S., at Delaware there are no sales taxes and at New Your city 8.5 perent are charged. So, people make out of the state purchase. Thereby fiscal frontiers are done away with with. Those that cannot offer low taxes will find their shoppers gone.

108. FRANZKE (Mairta) and Mc CLARD (Anne). Winona gets willed technical difficulties in the home Communications of the ACM. 39, 12; 1996, December; 64-6.

It talks of ISPS market to a much broader range of customers them ever before, to schools, communities and families. The internet's increasingly diverse users need more and different technical support resources than their prade cassors. The Minnesota town project to introduce hundreds of residents to the challenges and frustrations of the internet.

109. GROSSMAN (Wendy). Line noise. Internet today. 30; 1997, April; 43.

Talks about online shopping list and how you can buy a pair of slippers, a speky cactus, a book about perrots, and a doggy seventies CD from one shop. But bad planning and people who think marketing is about bad giving anyone infortunate enough to lewy from them.

__,_____,SHOPPING.

110. PAULSON (Linda Dailey). Buy software through modem, not in a box, Computer today. 13, 144; 1997 February; 107.

It discuses that internet have not only brought revolution in communications and publishing but also in marketing. There are modems which have swiften the process to access information people can take sample and buy software through these modems and thus card board boxes are no more in use.

_,_____,SHOPPING

111. ROLLINSON (Bill). ISN Dotaweb sells software, hardware Datamation. 1996, April.

The internet shopping Network or ISN is a web based enterprize, set up in 1994. Today it sells 35,000 computer hardware and software products. Information on these products is stored on net. It handles five million transactions a day. The company uses internet for internal communication of ISN too.

_,_____,SOCIETY, INDIA.

112. SINGH (Ranjit). Towards a network society. Telematics India. 109; 1996. November; 54.

It talks of advanced in telematics technology in Indian society. The world is shifting from industrial to information age, a shift accuring from individual

Independence to collective interdependence. The role of government must be as a regulator and enable or coordinator to provide benefits accuring from the globa information infrestructure. 15 million Indian homes are connected to cable, if cable operator provides telephony service as in U.K. & U.S. Internet will soon be opened up to private operators.

_,_____,SOCIETY, FIDONET.

113. COOKE (Simon). Hot fidonet. Internet Today. 30; 1997, April; 86.

Discusses how you know everything you need to start youself up to fidonet. This software is available from BBSs, addresses are given. It explins how to start and how to get connected and few hints are given on how to use it.

_,_____,SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS, BBC.

114. WRIGHT (Julei). What is the BBC networking club. library association record. 19, 2; 1994, September; 9-10.

Tells about, the BBS Networking club (BBCNC), which is a venture led by BBC's continuing education

department but represent the whole organisation BBC not only produce TV and radio programmes, educational resources and information, it will also offer the general public the oppurtunity to access the internet or information superhigway. BBCNC will form, gateway to the internet.

__,_____,SPORTS.

115. SUNDERJAN (SS). Sports via internet. Telematics India. 106; 1996; 67.

The television broadcasting channels are limited. Broadcast of sports calls for databse creation of provious performance and related events, for instance access, and current statistics. This all can be done by Internet and world wide web technology. It is used for news already. It meations the required hardwae for the purpose. And points out that the cable companies wish to offer the internet access through their cables that ae already in place.

__,_____,TELEVISION.

116. GOLD (Steve) New web page fashion for web-TV viewers. Computer today. 13, 147; 1997, May; 95.

It points out that web television boxes will find their way into networked applications where public buildings provide visitors with restricted access to both internet and internet and local online services He points that a user who accesses the web from television will have a different level of expectation of service than a PC user accessing the web.

117. WEBTV to offer internet access via television. PC world. 11, 2; 1996, August; 17.

With a view to surport the vast internet consumer market, the web TV networks Inc. has announced technology to browse the internet through a television set. The hardware and software technology lets users browse the internet using a remote control device, and send and receive e-mail by cliking buttons on the screen. It also states that if person buying decision knows w hat network computer is,will not opt for web TV. This network will categorize and index the best web sites for users who want assistance for accessing the web.

_,_____,TOURISM, INDIA.

118. FERNANDES (Manuel). Islands on the web. Biznet,. 11, 8; 1997, May; 76-7.

Remembers an experience in surfing the net, to places like Maldives, Seychalles and Lakshadweep. Instead of going on vocantion, he explores the world wit his obedient mouse feeling the sea, flora and fauna, swaying palms, white sands and animals like paradise fly catebers , black parrots, blue ferit pigeons, Cops owls, the market places, and historical monuments and modern buildings and above all the Indian Ocean. Internet also give information of the history associated with these islands.

_,_____,_____,U.S.

119. JOHNSTONE (Bob). Online in paradise. New scientist. 148, 2005; 1995, November 15; 28-31.

The article talks of supercomputer centre at Hawair No one is entirely centain why U.S. government chose to locate its newest supercomputer centre in the middle of the pacific ocean. The community of artist and designer in Howall can now stay back in their paradise country and work for live. This is also a

connection of the island to country and the world. This would bridge a gap between the east and west centres. But Hawaii lacks local high speed network. if this is curbed world wide web can be used for entertainment as well as information.

__,_____,WEB.

120. CHOUDHRY (Sanjay). Web of true lies. PC WORLD. 11, 5; 1996, November, 72-8.

The article first explains what is world wide web. The web is dry without animation, 3-D graphics, tables, colored text, background images, multiple-choice links, real time multi - user interaction. It goes on to discuss VRML browsers, VRML sites, navigating VRML terms. You can view the virtual world not the real world that a web is of trueries.

121. MUKERJEE (Prithwis). The web enabled corporation. Dataquest. 15, 10; 1997, May 31; 103-6.

It tells of applications possible by web. Users require only a browser software. All data and applications are accessble from server. Browsers can communicate with all web servers through a protocol

known as HTTP, a part of the TCP/IP family. It has an illustration of web architectue comprising of internet, extranet and intranet. It points out that web technology or open technology is a new paradigm which is redefining the technology landscpae of the planet.

_,_____,_____,WEB.

122. ROBBINS (John C). Browsing small genomes on the WWW. Nature biotechnology. 15, 6; 1997, June; 590.

Talks about reserach or search of information on genomic or genetic codes. Lists sites which serve as an enticing entrance into the world of micro bial genomics. These product and service sites recons truction and on going research.

_,____,_____EVALUATION.

123. ETZIONI (oren) world wide web quagmire or gold mine. Communicatins of the ACM. 39, 11; 1996, November; 65-8.

Discusses whether the information stored on the web is sufficiently structured to facilitate effective web mining, under the leadings of resource discovery

informaition extraction and generalization, web mining i.e. locating, extracting specific information, uncovering general petterns at individual web sites and multiple sites.

__,_____,_____,INFORMATION OFFICERS.

124. ALSOP (Steward). Guys want to take away our PCs. Span. 1997, February/March; 7.

It talks of the happy cheif informaiton officers (CIOS), who can now contro the transactions between information systems managers and users of the new technology. Internet with WWW has evelued the network connection which stores up-to-date information. It points out that this network which runs on the web brawser is cost saving at the same time modernizes the e xïsting system.

__,_____,_____,OVID GATEWAY.

125. JASCO (P). ovid gateway: nobody does it better Online. 20, 6; 1996, November-December; 24-31.

Describes in detail ovid web gateway. There are two basic modes of searching using ovid, basic and advanced. Discusses the advance mode. Uses examples

from several databases in order to demonstrate the novigational, browsing, searching and output features of the software.

___ __,WEB-PAGES.

126. DUNCAN (George T). Is my research ethicol? communications of the ACM. 39, 12; 1996, December; 67-8.

The article talks of people creating web pages and choose what to view when surfing the creations of others. It talks of competence, integrity, respect for peoples rights and digity, and social responsibility of reserachers. The general principles can be applied to specific issues, minimizing invsiveness, providing participants with informaiton about the study, confientiality and shaving and utilizing data.

___ ____,WEBSITES.

127. SHARMA (UR). RU on internet? Information today and tomorrow. 16, 1; 1997 Jan.-Mar.; 22-5.

Provides names of seventeen sites, there description in brief and their subjects of information. It also gives their addresses. The sites include

electronic journals, libraries officers, new services, discussion group, patent news, scholarly and professional confernces, translator datebase and online bibliography and newsletter.

__ __,_____,SCIENCE FICTIONS.

128. BAGULEY (Richard). Day the web stood still: sci-fi channel goes online. Internet Today. 25; 1996, November; 48-9.

Reports on the sci-fi channel extanding its contour onto the broadcosting on the web. A new world eager to be clonised is ready. It is one of the biggest and most exciting web sites around.

__ __,WEB, TIM BERGES LEE.

129. BRODY (Herb). Tim Berners Lee: weaver of the web. Span. 1997, February March; 8-12.

The article talks of growth of web, by Tim Bergers be who introduced the WWW and is working to make it casier for users to forge connections between documents. It also report of an interview between the writer and Berners lee on how he devised the web and how he envisions it will change and improve in the years ahead.

_____,_____,_____URL.

130. ABBAS (Fazal). Web, HTML and Java. Cyberword.. 1996. August; 26-34.

The author talks of web's origin and its popularity. It states that web resources are provided by URLS which describe protocols that access the resources after locating them. The 6 parts on the URL are defined. How web works is stated. Java's edge over languages is stated i.e architectural control, safe and secure from viruses, automatically frees any memory chunk not inuse and it provides easy to use for synchronization and make programming easy.

_____,CENSORSHIP.

131. HOLT (Morgan). For adults only. New Scientist. 147, 1987; 1995, July 22; 25-7.

Internet community is proud of its freedom since no government legislation restrict the flow of information. But the presence of pornography on the internet and its access to childen is increasing. This has neccessary. steps to curb the flow. It is suggested that internet would sink back into the

academic underground where it was once. If law is enforced and the commercial network service provide information that peole really want, commerce or payment would lead all the people away.

132. RESNICK (Paul). Filtering information on the internet. Scientific American. 276, 3; 1997, March. 62-4.

Examines the cultural clash on the internet. To do away with offensive, dangerous or just boring counterparts on the Net, users can emplay some mechanical filtering techniques that indantify undesilable sites or direct to sites of particular interest. This is done by PICS (platform for internet content selection) labels. These labels are described in detail.

_,CONTROL, DISCUSSION, VSNL.

133. IS CONTROL of internet justified. Dataquest. 12, 40; 1995, December; 15 118-22.

It gives excerpts from an interesting panel discussions, conducted by Dataquest, keeping in mind the need, for internet control, is a contentions issue. The panel consest of industry, Government and user

segment. VSNL has monopoly on internet, which might hamper the growth of internet. It points out that telecom is the only answer.

_____,COST

134. KANDLUR (Dilip D). Traffic routing for multi computer networks with virtual cut through capability. Electronics world. 41, 10; 1992 October; 1257-70.

Taking of multicomputer network like internet, it explains in detail the routing of traffic on such inter connected networks. It talks about real-time systems. And points out that the major draw back of this type of network has been that, full connectivity makes it expensive as the number of nodes increases. This drawback can now be overcome with virtual cut through scheme VSNL technology.

_____,GUIDE

135. COOPER (Alan). Internet starter guide. Library association record. 96, 12; 1994, December; 9-10.

Points out three major developments which led to extanded access to internet. First, a number of commercial connection providers have emerged, who are

abe to provide wides pread access cheaply secondly, the software tools that were available to users of the internet such as ftp and telnet and now te sofisticated web, which are much more suitable for a wide base of user finally, many information services are appeaving on the internet which provide quality information relavant to users ouside the reserarch community. Meanwhile libraries are opening to be connected to internet.

_____,FUTURE.

136. BATEMAN (Cycil). Hands on internet, Electronics World. 102, 1728; 1996, December; 941-3.

This article says tht internet web pages continue to grow in number and sophisticetion, many electronics manufacturers use them to provide their data pacts. The screen display is controlled by users, browsers not the script creator or the HTML. The Adolee PDF format was plugged into netscape to provide full page control. The artical also illustrates the system incoloured figures.

137. BLUMENTAL (Marjory S). Unpredictable certainity: Internet and the information infrastructure.. Computer. 30, 1; 1997 January; 50-6.

Interdependence of internet related businesses means they could diversify, form strategic alliences, or integrate vertically or horizontally. They can take advantage of economics of scope or scale,. Tries to depict internet's future specially keeping in view internet's interaction with other information infrastucture which is dependent on business factors more than on technology.

138. NETWORK IS the computer. Computers Today. 13, 147; 1997, July; 150-9.

It focuses on future develoment in networking, multimedia and electronic commerce technology, to provide the growing users services first it gives information on the world wide PC market share of different companies. The article answers questions like on the cliprace, whether it is safe to surf the net, scalebility, Unix or window NT, man us machine, and it evaluates whether apple computer inc. will make it to the top.

__,__,PROGRAM.

139. FLOWER (Joe). How to build a metaverse. & New Scientist. 148. 1999; 1995, October 14; 36-40.

The uses of virtual readlity have grown in sofhistication and power user of personal computers can move through virtual worlds on the internet. Across the world of organisations, research sites and companies scores of programmers are exploring the myrid possibilities of a new internet protocol called VRML, the virtual Reality modelling language. The article also discusses object oriented graphic library or OOGL and cyberspace developer kit or CDK. The outhors experienced virtual bank, with staff people who answered all his question and through a big library to locate a medieval manuscript.

__,__,TRAFFIC.

140. LAWRENCE (Analy). Agents of the net, NewScientist. 147, 1986; 1995, July 15; 34-7.

Today's telecommunication Users do not expect to near that lines are busy or service is not availabe. This is because of Net. All people want to cruise the internet,

or read email wherever they are or want to shop online. Today's telecommunication's and computer network are based on switching devices which simply read the destination of the messages and speed it on to way. But soon people want network to show a bit of intellingence in operating message to the right place in the right format at the right time. Without the help form intelligent programs, the power and complexity of these networks will overwhelm the humans who created them.

___,GUIDE.

141. HEIM (Judy). Taming cyberscape. PC world. 11, 3; 1996, september; 138-44.

The author suggests steps, how to save time and money on the intenet the are 22 such tips, like typing shorter names, setting a search page in internet explorer, staiting without a home in navigator, adding images later and others. If you don't know hw to use it the internet, its a best sinkhole that steals your time money and returns only frustration, where internet can be used for research, keeping in thouch and having.

___ ,__,TRAINING.

142. PERROCHON (Lovis). Quick tutorial on searching and evaluating internet resources. IEEE communications. 35, 6; 1997, June; 142-5.

Talks of a torimto which covers two small but portant aspects of, training to teachers and students. The first part considers searching on the internet, the second deals with quality and authority of information found on internet. High technology means high quality, is not always true. Thus there may be false things on the web.

_____,INDIA

143. CONTROL ON flow of free information. Information Technology. 6, 6; 1997, April; 62-3.

Talks of dissent by citizens for free information an association in Delhi Internet is one single means of flow of informaition which has broken this control in many part of the world VSNL's authority in this connection is opposed. High price, poor technical support and obsence of a uniform code even in various cities is the point of guidge.

__,INDIA.

144. SAGDEO (Vasant). Internet, courtesy VSNL. Telematics India. 1995, June; 38-9.

It talks of the magic of the internet, for the unparalleled connectivity and access to informaitn that it provides. India is at a technological disadvantage without the internet. It points out that Indian businessmen are discovering the tranaction via internet are reducing turn around time and speeding up flow of information to an estimate, never dreamt of before, The rates for internet connectivity are vary reasonable.

__,____,AUTHORITY.

145. RANA (Tarun). Internetting the nation. Biznet. 1997, January; 8-10.

VSNL or videsh sanchor Nigam limited is the sole authority in providing internet facility to users. Department of telecommunication has blocked all loo-holes for private intervention VSNL clearly saw the number of golden eggs the hen called internet could lay in the country, therefore, striding rapidly to reach internet services to every corner of the country.

Authorillustrates how internet system in India, works, The joy of what you seek is what you get is averwhelming, this has made users addited to internet services.

__,_____,EVALUATION.

146. SAGDEO (Vasant). Enjoy freedom via Internet. Telematics India. 1995, October; 90-1.

This article evaluates VSNL, Dot and MTNL's move to launch Gateway internet service. It was a major step towards opening a path on the global information highway. VSNL has fixed the tariff for the internet services keeping in view the need for encoviaging large number of users to use the internet.

147. ARTHUR C (Charles). Identity crisis on the internet. New scientists. 145, 1968; 1995, March 11; 14-5.

The article views an anonymous remailer technology on the internet. It forwards e-mail or files to other addresses on the network. But it also strips off the header part of the more sent to companies are governments see it as a geovring threat, because this allows the publication of any confidential informatin

without frar of being caught. At the same time it enables safe discussion of sensitive issues, such as reporting violations of human rights. It is vital for support of freedom of expression. It is also used by people to discuss their personal problems and sufferings, without disclosing their names.

148. EDMUND (Placid). Digital fantasies. Biznet· 11, 8; 1997, May; 80.

Describes the digital fantasees on the internet, like a fault in the igital working known to his rivals. The computer and internet salary operates through a digital network. Dependence on digital operations has grown with the times and you are pushed by a tidel weve of numbers to unknown shores.

149. GERMAIN (Ellen). Guarding against nternet intruders, Science. 267, 5198; 1995, February 3; 608-10.

This article writes about the need to define that balance between security and usr needs Security is needed because a number of intruder are trying to exploit software weaknesses and steal passwords. They can thereafter do anything with the database. The National library of Meicine in U.S. has elected a fire

wall which checks everything that crosses it, to entre the databse. The tiger team fram computer security technology centre is testing the barrier that NLM has created. But sys tems administrators are as newous about the imposing restrictions on free exchange of information on Internet, as about security therad.

150. LIDBY (C). Commercial security on to internet information management and computer security. 4, 1; 1996; 47-9.

Talks of growing trends to deliver more efficient services and products with less and few resources. The internet is viewed as the vehicle that could resolve many of these business delivery challenges. Examines how public key cryptography may be used for business applications in future. This public key will ensure security.

SECURITY

151. VINCE (Judith). Information security: Protecting your assets. Aslib Proceedings. 48, 4; 1996, April; 109-15.

The paper points out that business needs, to transfer informaiton from one office to the other and sometimes to its clients. This information is of utmost

secrecy and must be communicated via a secure method because networking provides greater opportunities for una thorized access. But since the new technology enable, seamless datasharing across networks, enterprizes and continents. sel efforts for internet security is mentioned.

__,_____,MEASURES.

152. ROTHFEDER (Jeffrey). No privacy on the net. PC world. 1997, February; 45-50.

There is no privacy for internet users. Use the internet and your life's an open book from the web sites you visit to the e-mail you send someone may be watching. The authors gives advice to internet users, to save them from internet hazard. of being looked by other.

____,_____,PROTOCOL,,OAKLEY.

153. ATKINSON (Randall J) Towards a more secure internet. Computer. 30, 1; 1997, January; 57-61.

Describes attempts made to make cryptographic secutity more widely available and looks at efforts to secure the internet infrastructure. Lack of widely

available internet security has discoulaged some commuceal users. To do away with this problem the internet Engineering Task force is developing ookby, an exchange protocol.

__,__,U.S., TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT.

154. ALA TO su ec linton. library association record. 98, 4; 1996, April; 180.

Tell about a d amatic turn in the story of president Clinton's bid to clean up the internet. The American library association has announced that it is, to challenge the legislation in te courts. The controversial aspect of Telecommunications Act has provaked widespread opposition on the web with a number of sites across the world trening their pages b ack to protest against the restricted freedom of speech it imphies. Anyone who publishes on the net should have the same first amendment rights as angone in the print world.

___, SERVICES.

155. REWARI (Sahil). Homes for the homeless. Information technology. 6, 3; 1997, January; 10.

Author informs about a few anazing services

which provide a home page on the net free. You are not a part of world wide web unless you have a home page. Thus, these services make you a part of WWW. It also gives an address to play online games and services which provide e-mail facilities.

__,__,WORLD WIDE WEB.

156. HEARST (Marti). Interfaces for searchings the web. Scientific American. 276, 3; 1997, March. 68-72.

Discusses how anyone finds anything among the millions of pages linked together in unpredictable tangles on the world wide web. The rapid growth of the world wide web is out pacing current attempts to search and organize it new user interfaces may offer a better approach. Expless the attempts made to improve techniques in the field of information visualization.

__,__,WORLD WIDE WEB.

157. TATE (M) and ALEXANDER (J). Teaching critical eveluation skills for the world wide web resources. Computers in libraries. 16, 10; 1996, November-December; 49-52.

The world wide web's acessibility and case.of.use have encourged a prolifer a tion of web resources on almost every imaginable topic. Points a major problem associated with web based resourch is how to determine the quality of information found on web. This problem is examined and explanation in given.

__,_____,WORLD WIDE WEB.

158. VARNEY (SE). Your salesforce with the web Datamation. 42, 16; 1996, October; 72-4.

Describes how companies can arm there sales representatives with the saleforce automation tools and line them to WWW. Linking selesforces automation tools to web browsers over internet or the internet can provide a large variety of informatin services to sales rep and customers.

__,_____,WOW.

159. O'LEARY (M). WOW reshapes consumer online. Online. 20, 6; 1996 Novmber December; 32-4.

Introduces wos a brand new end user service wow takes he nation of end user service to a new level and

pushes the defination of ease of use to new limits. Provides an overview of WOW, noting that it is ahead of all competitors for case of use in internet connectivity. Before WOW, computer was the leader in providing user service.

_____,SOCIETY

160. HOWARD (Graham). Social justice, equality and the Net. The library association record. 96, 12; 1994, December; 10-1.

Brings to light the fact, that at one time internet is making potential for information retrieval incredible, on the other hand it may lead to a drivisive force in society, leading to a new elite and news forms of poverty. It also views Internets inflence on library professional. Using technology to provide information will lose the humanistic side of librarinship. It also points out that third world countries and people who do not have access to internet will be left fore behind other in the race of information seeking.

161. SPEH (M). Enabling a global community of knowledge. ASLIB proceeding. 48, 9; 1996, September; 1996-203.

View on the development of the internet phenomenon is given. Internet is a powerful paradigm of change and community buildinng changes which enable the learning organization are of particular internet. Investigates the traning of using internet, capabilities of Net and lessons learned from success of the internet.

___,_____,ACTIVIST.

162. KROVEL (Roy). WWW. guerrilla net. Internet today. 25, 1996, November; 22-5.

Reports how guerrilla fighters not successful in using arms and how aiming at the enemics by creating a public opinion. Using setellite telephones and computers, information is distributed via the internet to activists and journalists. The free flow of information on the internet will contribute to the democratisation of freedom of indonasia and East Timor.

163. KRAVT (Rober). The Home net field trial of residential internet services. Communications of ACM. 39, 12; 1996, December; 55-63.

This article investigates the major influenees on internet use, social demographics, generations, race and grader income and education or psychological factors like social extravension and attitutes towards computing. It talks of what compels ordinary citizens to log onto the internet, teenagers are the largest users, and communication keeps them coming bak for more.

__,__,CULTURE CLASH.

164. JOHNSTONE (BOB). Culture clash in cyberspace. New Scientist. 145, 1970; 1995, March 25; 38-41.

The article first tells about the selkkoute ventures on web server, entreprenued by there young men in singapore. It collects informaiton about Asia including conferences, and creates an electronic document. This is distributed Via the world wide webm, a system of publishing and retieving information on the Internet. It then discusses computer aided learning sessions. The children also appear to pick up things more quickly using computers than with conventional, rote learning methods. The TechNET which provides internet access to acadamics should five examples of

pornographic pictures. It points out that a safeguard must be b uilt to protect Asian values.

__,__,CYBERSPACE.

165. DAVIDSON (Keay). Liberte, egalite, internet. New scientist. 146, 1979; 1995, May 27; 38-42.

Researchers are stud ying the effects of electronic communication on societies. The electronic connection lead greater democracy and participation in intelluctual discussions. E-mail users tend to talk more frankly and more equally. Cyberspece is the land of knowledge, exploration of that land can be civilizations truest and highest recalling. Traditional social barriers such as sex and race appear to lose their force over e-mail communication. Estimate show that 90% of internet users are men, but the cafe cyberie, London based internet cafe, has attracted a large female clientale.

__,__,DEMOCRACY VOTING.

166. BAR BROOK (Richard). Electronic power to the people. New Scientist. 147, 1988; 1995, July 26; 46-7.

It has been noted that in democratic countries

people do not bother to vote. The information superhighway is a means of countring such apathy and drawing citizens into decision making process. The people can have electronic town halls, where vaters can participate directly in the political process. Thus, net can improve the dissemination of political information and improve the accountability of elected representatives. This electronic democreacy will not cure political or social problems by itself, however it can be used to rein force human solutions.

___,__,DEVELOPMENT, RURAL AREAS.

167. CAFELL (sion). Integrate internet access. library association Record. 97, 6; 1995, June; 313.

Points out that access to the internet chould improve, access to information in rural areas such as Gymnedd. Where lck of local dial up call lates is a problem, which will inhibit use in the rural area cost of internet access is equal to cost of a Hunk call Unless cost of access is reduced, people living in Gwynedd and other rural areas are likely to remain information poor as will as financially poor.

__,__,FUTURE.

168. COCHRANE (Peter). All wired up and raring to go.. New Scientist. 147, 1989; 1995, August 5; 30-5.

The author talks about the change in our life styles over the coming decade, and what demands will be placed on the telecommunications business. In few year 24 million valumes in US library of congress we be in our living rooms. As for children using internet, he says his kids have flown every modern aircraft in every war on both sides when they got in a real 15 fighter, they were telling the pilot about the instumentation. He says, what he does in 10,000 hours, his father did in 100,000 hours and his son will do in 1000 hours.

___,__,GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY.

169. KOWACK (Glenn). Internet governance and the emergence of Global civil society. IEEE communications. 35, 5; 1997, May; 52-7.

Discusses the emergence of Global civil society resulting due to internet. This new organization is challenging existing rule of law, traditions and culture. New policy and de- Americanization of internet ensures and encourages more innovations. Failure to do so could cause the internet to lose its fundamental charactor, which would be followed by lacs of its

tremendous promise of economic, technical and social progress.

__,__,GOVERNMENT.

170. RICHARDSON (Tim). Getting the net vote. Internet today. 30; 1997, April; 28-32.

Canvases political opinionon government's role in promoting the internet. The internet could become a major catalyst or prosperity, education and development for the next quater of a century yet it fails to command. This is all in special reference to Great Britains Government.

__,__,INTERACTIONS.

171. KRAUT (Robert), Ed. Internet @ home. Communications of the ACM. 39, 12; 1996, December; 32-5.

Computing in households has tranformed the lives of average citizens as much as telephone did in early part of the 20th century and television later. It points out that early users of any technology are systematically different from the average citizens who

came later. Internet at home is for personsal uses like maintain social relationships, and participate in their local communities.

__,___,PRIVACY.

172. Mc CRONE (John). Watching you, watching me. New scientist. 146, 1978; 1995, May 20, 36-9.

The article points out, that with the internet a society where every body knows everyone elses business and nobody minds. Anyone, anywhere armed with just on average PC and a fast modem, could decide to drop in and do a bit of electronic snooping on other person. Internet users have been spending there own time and money to mount video cameras in their studio or offices, and even in public places. And people far from disliking beig on display, have been constantly seeking new ways to exhibit themselves.

___,___,WOMEN.

173. VOGEL (Sândia). It's woman's world wide web. Internet today. 30; 1997, April; 20-4.

Focuses of use of internet by women, that too especially American women. Survey is on whether woman will

indeed take the internet be storm change its nature and cause it to develop in particular directions remains to be seen. There are girl games, women's library, female male, web parlour, and a site called forty-nine percent that looks at women's issue across the world.

___ ,___,HARVEST.

174. TAUBES (Gray). Indexing the Internet. Science. 269; 1995, September 8; 1354-56.

This article tells of research going on, to devise systems for indexing information on the web. It talks of a software called harvest under this users themselves index information. It also provides information of web crawfers, spinders, or rabots. These programs are used to visit remote sites and they automatically download their contents for indexing.

___ ,___,LANGUAGES.

175. OUDET (Bruno). Multi lingualism on the internet. Scientific American. 276, 3; March. 77.8.

Debates whether the internet would use English or will a diversity of languages enuch the online unweese. Some observes predict that local languages

will not survive online: English will rule. Talks of the drawbacks of dominance of English. Points out that, a truly multi lingual internet will come to pass only with concerted international effort.

__,__,LOTUS.

176. NANDA (Nehru). Part and parcel of the web. Telematics India. 109; 1996, November; 54.

The author is the country manager of lutus notes. Lotus automatically addresses each of your organisation internet needs, like sending e-mail browsing the web, managing web access, publishing an web, it allows to build and host commercial internet systems, the lotus smart suiter allows you to access the internet easily, so that resources become an integral part of our desktop, the syas that right software enviroment for building, hosting and accessing internet system is the key to run efficiently.

____ ,__,NETSCAPE NAVIGATOR.

177. DROWN (Druce). Debugger for netscape. Computers today. 13, 147; 1997, May; 66-7.

The article gives tips on using the natscape navigator 2.0/3.0 Gold browser or enterprise server 2.0 which may sametimes hang up or goints an endless loop. It also tells why this happens and how it can be awoided.

_____,TECHNOLOGY

178. PULLEN (J Mark). Networking technology and DIS. Proceedings of the IEEE. 48, 10; 1996, October; 14.

Discusses how wide area networking of distributed interactive simulation (DIS), a real time, resource reserving, multi network and appropriate encryption is required. Evolutionary history is traced for the current networking surveying i.e. Defence stimulation Internet. The needs o latency and data volume, and standards of DIS communications, and their impact on network traffic are explained. The networking requirements for DIS i.e. real time, resource reservatioo. Discusses the site architecture.

__ ,__,CELL PHONE.

179. INTERNET VIA cell-phone. Telematics India. 11; 1997, January, 25-6.

The articles discusses packet NET phone used for accessing the internet using a specialized browser that is precisely turned to exploit characteristics of a hand held device and the band width of a were less

network. Thus, does away with PC as an essential part to access the world of internet. This pocket NET phone will transfer information via AT & TS wireless IP network, known as CDPD or cellular Digital packet Data. It will allow e-mail, database queries dispatch services, credit cord verification, mobile traffic information and emergency services.

__,__,CLIENT-SERVER.

180. YOORDON (Ed). Client/server eatch up. Computer world. 1, 4; 1995, December 16-31, 107.

It talks of client/server technology. As this technology spreads it will be difficult for all users, newcomers, and old times to determine the skills they will need to remain competitive as. It will mean a shift from propietary main from based enviroment to an open enviroment.

__,__,INTERNET.

181. LAKSHMAN (Vivek). Internet : The flip side. Computer world. 2, 20; 1997, Aug. 16-31; 1978-9.

Discusses the need of intranet. Intranet technology is quite fragile and therefore the rise of hacking is high. If a hjacker gets into your system, it will prove more damaging to your, organisation when compared to an intension al attempt to invade your organisation conventionally. Thus, electroncally, he has the advantage of faster and greater access to confidential information. To solve this problem intranet is used.

___ ,___,MICROSOT, INDIA.

182. NAIR (Rajiv). Microsoft's networking agenda. Telematics India. 106; 1996; 56.

The author says that opportunities provided by internet permeate all our thinking and that the microsoft India is in line with itis parent U.S. Company. Microsoft has sailed into the network business with a bang. It provides active X an open integrated platform that provides developers, ends users and web producers the fastest and easiest way to create exciting applications and content for internet and internet.

__ ,__,MODEM.

183. SAGDEO (Vasant). Of bandwith, modems and internet. Telematics India. 112; 1997. February; 66.

It talks of the new advances in modem technology promiseng a significant increase in the band width available to typical internet users next year at least in theory. This means faster file transfers, better, view and sound, more simultaneous and snappier world wide web pages. It will be 28.8 kilobit as compared to eabier of 14.4 kilobit mode. These cannot be a higher speed because data has to travel the traditional telephone network between the local phone company's switching station and the users home . The last mile or local loop as it is known.

__ ,__,PICS.

184. RESNICK (Paul) and MILLER (James). PICS: Internet access controls without censorship. Communications of the ACM. 39, 10; 1996, October; 87-93.

Talks of internet doing better still, with richer labels that reflects diverse viewpoints and more

flaxible selection criteria. The platform for internet coutent selection (PICS) establishes internet conventions for label formats and distributing method. It also states what ae the other uses for label. It specifies that PICS does not state ad labeling vocabulary nor who should pay attention to which lobel.

__ ,__,PUSH.

185. NEW PULL on the web.Computer today. 13, 147; 1997, May; 40.41.

It tells of the new technology which provides informaiton to the PCS without the need of web surfing, which is drawing users. It talks about push technology which delivers specific Internet contents to individual users. 'Push' works as screen sever, as text, as a customerised page like of business, finance, sports and is continously broodeavted on web TV or PC. It also points out hte gains and banes of this technology.

___.___,VERY-HIGH SPEED BACKBONE NETWORK SERVICE.

186. JAMISON (Joun). and WILDER (RICK). VBNS: The internet fast lane for research and education. IEEE Communications. 35, 1; 1997, January; 60-3.

Success of internet provoked verly-high speed Backbone network service VBNS. Science foundation's vision for the next phase in the evalution of the internet to expand internet service to reach more research and eductional (R & E) institutions. Articles gives a round u of VBNS program.

___.___,TOOLS BROWSER.

187. BATEMAN (Cyril). Hands on internet Electronics world. 102, 1722; 1996, May; 416-8.

Provides information on the benefits and disadvantages of active browsers for world wide web, WWW forms the most popular entry point into Internet resources. The latest developed using Java, into Hot Java and netscape 2 browsers. These provide most useful and desireable web access tools, but if not properly control, Java would by explaited by hackers of the Net.

__ ,__,BROWSER.

188. HASTINGS (Bryan). Web browser. PC world. 11, 3; 1996 September; 74-5.

The article stresses on the fact that a good browser world facilitate in taking advantages of the sites that make the web. It points out that Netscapes's navigator and microsoft's internet explorer have emerged on the top, because both companies have blazed new trails in developing and supporting extensions to HTML the programming languages used to create web pages.

__ ,__,DESIGNER WEB FILES.

189. Mc DONALD (Jason). Designer web files. Electronic world. 102, 1725; 1996, September; 654-5.

Provides information for electronics desigbers websites on the WWW. It gives information about semiconductor manufacturers who publish most of their data streets, new product specifications and other useful information on their websites. It gives URLS. to search non-commercial web sites, searching web sites

for design engineers is difficult. Usenet will also be useful for div this field.

__,__,FILE TRANSFER SERVICE.

190. BATEMAN (Cyril). Hands-on internet. Electronics world. 103, 1730; 1997, February; 152-4.

Provides information on the laest searcing method on the net. If the file name is known, it is no problem to, locate it, and transfer it using the ftp search. If the exact file name is not known, than web surfers can experience difficult. It explains with illustrations spice 266 system.

_____,_____,GOPHER.

191. RAMIREZ (D). Taking anothers look at gopher. Resource sharing and informaiton networks. 12, 1; 1996; 17-34.

Describes the Gopher. Which is a client server programme developed at the university of nunnesata in 1991. It enables users to seemless by access information from computers all over the world

Another client server program was introduced in 1992 i.e. the world wide web. These two programs are responsibe for the phenomenal growth of the internet. Improvement in gopher n vigation tools and techniques are ill strated.

__,__,HYPER, TEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE.

192. BERGHEL (Hal). HTML compliance and the return of the test pattern. Communication of the ACM. 39, 2; 1996, Febraury; 19-22.

Talks of test pattern which are used to determine HTML Hypertext mark up languae compliance of web client navigator / browsers. It tells of the pair of protocols, like HTTP and HTML, defines them. It poins out that there shold be standard document formating language for be a str ought forward format.

__,__,MULTIMEDIA, DATABASES.

193. WEISS (J). Multimedia databses tame the web. New media. 6, 13; 1996, October ; 48-55.

Examines how multimedia d atabases can be used as

a tool for supporting and enhancing existing world wide web sites, like SQL language. Enables web sites to be latter maintained and developed as a result of the width of digital resources that they provide. Evaluates cinebase which works with video - files and databases designed for web.

___,__,PROTOCOL.

194. LEE (David) and others. Protocol pruning. Proceeding of the IEEE. 82, 10; 1995, October; 1357-72.

Communication protocols are sets of rules that define the way communication takes place. The aim is to provide for smooth and accruate communicatin services. More complex protocols like Tansport Control Protocol or TCP which are used to being uniformity in internet, the network of networks. Explains protocol's working.

___,__,WEBSITE, VIRTUAL LABORATORY.

195. HAUN (Randy S). Steps to building the virtual laboratory. Nature biotechnology. 15, 7; 1997, July; 683-4.

Gives a list of tools one needs to set up a virtual laboratory on the internet sites. Internet is allowing instantancous communication of new data, and new chips for analyzing sequences ae being developed. There are 120 firms world wide that provide custom, loigo synthesis services, of which 100 are in united states.

__,__,WORLD WIDE WEB, EVALUATION.

196. CRONIN (Blaise) and MCKIM (Geofrey). Science and scholarship on the world wide web: A North American perspective. Journal of documentation. 52, 2; 1996; 163-1.

It says that in future generations, scholars will not be able to ignore that world wide web as a global exchange form. It takes into view the size and scape, cost, convience, novelty, users and authenticity and discusses them. It points out that the web is be coming library of the first and last resort, for academic and reserach life. It is a multimedia information storage and retrieval system of impressive dimensions.

__,__,WORLD WIDE WEB, IMAGING.

197. FLYNN (Jim). Use the web for imaging. Datamation. 1996, June 1; 62-5.

It points out that internet has ignited a revalution in document imaging by making it possible for organisations to easily shore electronic documents with customers, business partners and suppliers. It explains the steps involved in retrieving imaging from the server in two ways, the simple and the advnaced image viewing on the web. This requires three tiered configuration that includes a client on web browser a web servers and a document imaging server web based technology has reduced cost.

__,__,TRAFFIC.

198. SROUT (Alison L). Waiting to down load. Span. 1997, February/March; 21-2.

This talks of the traffic on internet. Users have to wart for downloading. Some companies are trying to built an infrastructure, which would solve the problem of traffic - jam. The packet s itchig system is used to salve the problem. But research is going on, to introduce new technology which would support the

growing load on the net, i.e. a new bread of modem that will download data faster.

_____,_____,MAIL, SURVEY

199. MANZAR (Osamà). Taming the e-mail shrew. Computer world. 1,4; 1995, December 16-31; 1+

Discusses the problem of crawdeal boxes. i.e. e-mail messages. It gives statistics of a surving conduced by computer world, where it show that 95 percent of users got less than 30 messages a day, than 82 percent sail e-mail has made them more productive. Points, that MN s have been instrumental in pushing the e-mail service in the country overload situation will get worse and such pressure can be reduced if only seriously or judiciously, the emails are sent.

_____,TRINNING

200. De BROWER (Amy M) and SKINDER (Robert F). Designing on internet class for a scientific and technical audience, Sperial libraries. 87, 3; 1996, Summer; 139-46.

No other development has impacted the informa.ton user and information provide as much as the world wide web. It tells of a scientific and technical research and development laboratory is training course, for using the internet. This is the work of a team of librarians, networking staff, members of the publications group and human resources personnel. It tells of future plans along with carrier instructional efforts, in this field.

Part - Three

INDEX

LIST OF SUBJECT HEADINGS

INTERNET

_____,ADDRESSES

_____,APPLICATIONS.

_____,_____ARVHIVE, STORAGE

_____, _____, BANKS.

_____, _____, BROAD CASTING.

_____, _____, BULLETIN BOARD SERVI

_____, _____, BUSINESS

_____, _____, _____, CURRENCY

_____, _____, _____, DIRCTORIES

_____, _____, _____, FUTURE

_____, _____, _____, INDIA

_____, _____, _____, SHARING, MANU FACTURING, INFORMATION.

_____, _____, _____, SHARING MANU-FACTURING SERVICE

_____, _____, CHINA

_____, _____, COURT

_____, _____, CONFERENCING

_____, _____, CYBERCAFE

_____, _____, EDUCATION

_____, _____, _____, BOSTON

_____, _____, _____, DISTANT

_____, _____, _____, LIBRARY

_____, _____, _____, MAIL

_____, _____, _____, PSYCHOLOGY

_____, _____, _____, STUDENTS, COMMUNICATON

_____, _____, _____, UNIVERSITIES

_____, _____, EMPLOYMENT

_____, _____, ENGINEERING

_____, _____, ENTERTAINMENT, COMICS

_____, _____, _____, GAMES

_____, _____, _____, _____CASINO

_____, _____, _____, MOVIE

_____, _____, FRIENDSHIP

_____, _____, GRAPHICS

_____, _____, HYPER MEDIA

_____, _____, INDIA

_____, _____, _____, EVALUATION

_____, _____, INTRANET

_____, _____, LIBRARIES

_____, _____, _____, ASSOCIATION

_____, _____, _____, _____REPORT

_____, _____, _____, DATABASES, ONLINE

_____, _____, _____, EDINBURG

_____ _____, _____, ENGINEERING, EDINBURG

_____, _____, _____, INFORMATION SERVICES

_____,_____, _____, LEARNING, BRISTOL

_____, _____, _____, M25 CONSORTIUM

_____, _____, _____, RESOURCE-SHARING

_____, _____, _____, TECHNICAL SERVICES

_____, _____, _____, TRAINING, U.K., CAMBRIDE

_____, _____, _____, U.K.

_____, _____, _____, WEB

_____, _____, MAIL

_____, _____, _____, DATABASES, PORTEIN

_____, _____, MEDICINE

_____, _____, _____, CANCER

_____, _____, _____, PSYCHIATRY

_____, _____, _____, TINNITIES

_____, _____, MOVIE, TAMIL

_____, _____, MULTIMEDIA

_____, _____, PUBLISHING

_____, _____, _____, ADVERTISEMENT

_____, _____, _____, BOOK PAGES

_____, _____, _____, JOURNALS

_____, _____, _____, WEB

_____, _____, _____, GRAPHICS

_____, _____, SHOPPING [illegible]

_____, _____, SOCIETY, INDIA

_____, _____, _____, FIDONET

_____, _____, SPECIAL INTEREST GROUB, BBC

_____, _____, SPORTS

_____, _____, TELEVISION

_____, _____, TOURISM, INDIA

_____, _____, _____, U.S.

_____, _____, WEB

_____, _____, _____, EVALUATION

_____, _____, _____, INFORMATION OFFICERS

_____, _____, _____, OVID GATEWAY

_____, _____, _____, WEB PAGES

_____, _____, WEB SITES

_____, _____, _____, SCIENCE FICTIONS

_____, _____, WEB, TIMBERGES LEE

_____, _____, _____, URL

_____, CENSORSHIP

_____, CONTROL, DISCUSSION, VSNL

_____, COST

_____, EXPANSION

_____, FUTURE

_____, _____, PROGRAM

_____, _____, TRAFFIC

_____, GUIDE

_____, _____, TRAINING

_____, INDIA

_____, _____, AUTHORITY

_____, _____, EVALUATION

_____, SECURITY

_____, _____, MEASARES

_____, _____, PROTOCOL, OAKLEY

_____, _____, U.S., TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT.

_____, SERVICES

_____, _____, WORLD WIDE WEB

_____, _____, WOW

_____, SOCIETY,

_____, ACTIVIST

_____, _____, CHANGE

_____, _____, CULTURE CLASH

_____, _____, CYBERSPACE

_____, _____, DEMOCRACY, VOTING

_____, _____, DEVELOPMENT, RURAL AREAS

_____, _____, FUTURE

_____, _____, GLOBAL CIVIL SOCIETY

_____, _____, GOVERNMENT

_____, _____, INTERACTIONS

_____, _____, PRIVACY

_____, _____, WOMEN

_____, _____, HARVEST

_____, _____, LANGUAGES

_____, _____, LOTUS

_____, _____, NESTSCAPE NAVINGATOR

_____, SOFWARE

_____, TECHNOLOGY

_____, _____, CELL PHONE

_____, _____, CLIENT SERVER

_____, _____, INTRANET

_____, _____, MICROSOFT, INDIA

_____, _____, MODEM

_____, _____, PICS

_____, _____, PUSH

_____, _____, VERY HIGH SPEED BACKBONE NETWORK, SERVICE

_____, TOOLS, BROWSER

_____, _____, DESIGNER WEB FILES

_____, _____, FILE TRANSFERSE

_____, _____, GOPHER

_____, _____, HYPER TEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE

_____, _____, MULTIMEDIA, DATABASES

_____, _____, PROTOCOL

_____, _____, WEBSITES, VIRTUAL LABORATORY

_____, _____, WORLD WIDE WEB, EVALUATION

_____, _____, _____, IMAGING

_____, TRAFFIC

_____, _____, SURVEY

_____, TRAINING

LIST OF PERIODICALS/NEWSPAPERS SCANNED

Name of the Periodical	Place of Publicaton	Frequency
ASLIB Proceeding	-	Monthly
ASTINFO News Letter	-	"
American Libraries	Chicago	Quaterly
Biznet	-	Monthly
Business World		"
College and Undergraduate Libraries		"
Communications of ACM		"
Computers		"
Computers in Libraries	Amsterdam	"
Computers in Schools		
Computers Today		"
Computer World		"
Control and instrumentsation		"
Cyberworld	Punjab, INDIA	
Datamation		"
Dataquest	New Delhi	Forthnightly
DESIDOC Bulleting of Information	New Delhi	"
Educational media International	U.K.	Quaterly
Educational Technology		Monthly

Electronics for you	New Delhi	Monthly
Electronic Library	Oxford	"
Electronic World	New Delhi	"
Euromeney	U.K.	"
IEEE Communications	U.S.A	"
IEEE Spectrun	U.S.A	"
ILA Bulletin	New Delhi	Quaterly
Information Management and Computer Science		
Informaition Technology	Chicago	Monthly
Information Today and Tomorow	New Delhi	"
Interacting with Computers		"
Internet Today	London	"
Journal of academic Libraries	Greenwitch	"
Journal of documentation	Boston	"
Journal of inter Library loan, document and Information supply		
Library Herald		"
Library Management		"

Nature biotechnology	New York	Monthly
New media		Weekly
New Scientist		Monthly
New Statesman		
Online	Durban	"
PC World		
Proceedings of IEEE	U.S.A	Monthly
Record Management Quaterly	London	Quaterly
Resource sharing and Information networks	New York	
Span	U.S.A	Monthly
Science	Washington	Weekly
Scientific American	U.S.A	Monthly
Specialist		
Technical services quaterly		Quaterly
Telematics India	New Delhi	Monthly
TESOL Journal	Virginia U.S.A	Quaterly

AUTHOR INDEX

[C]

[D]

[E]

[F]

[G]

[H]

[J]

[K]

[L]

[M]

[N]

[O]

[P]

[R]

[S]

[T]

[V]

[W]

[Y]

TITLE INDEX

[D]

[E]

[F]

[G]

[H]

[I]

[J]

[L]

[M]

[N]

[O]

[U]

[V]

[W]